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ASEAN, Dialogue Partners Discuss Cambodia

Japan Urged To Pressure Khmer Rouge

OW2707121790 Tokyo KYODO in English 1113 GMT 27 Jul 90

[By Tim Johnson]

[Text] Jakarta, July 27 KYODO—The six members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and their six industrialized "dialogue partners" agreed Friday that before discussing the contentious future status of Cambodia's seat in the United Nations, international efforts should be concentrated on the swift establishment of a Supreme National Council [SNC].

A Japanese Foreign Ministry official said, "since the U.N. seat issue would be something addressed at the U.N. General Assembly when it reconvenes in late September, today's discussions were focused on what the parties could do before then." "The main conclusion of the meeting was that before entering into a complicated labyrinth on this problem, swift action should be taken, namely the prompt establishment of the SNC," the official said.

The Japanese official was briefing reporters on the consensus reached in an hour-long session on the first day of the three-day post-ministerial meeting in Jakarta between ASEAN—which groups Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Brunei—and its dialogue partners: Japan, the U.S., Canada, the European Community (EC), Australia, and New Zealand.

The U.S. decision to withdraw support for the ASEAN-backed coalition's present seat in the U.N., which has been backed by other Western countries, is a prime topic at the ASEAN meeting.

The official said the ministers also agreed that in order to facilitate the formation of the Cambodian representative body before September, Indonesia and France, which provide the two cochairmen of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia (PICC), should try to bring the four Cambodian factions together for talks.

Meanwhile, Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama was told by an unidentified country in the meeting that Japan should exercise its leverage over the Chinese Government as Beijing's top aid benefactor to put pressure on the Khmer Rouge.

The Khmer Rouge, the strongest of the three guerrilla factions fighting the Hanoi-installed Khmer Rouge, is armed and supported politically by China. Its past history of genocide in Cambodia when it ruled from 1975 to 1978 and its increasing military strength have contributed to an erosion of Western support for the tripartite resistance coalition.

U.S. Secretary of State James Baker, explaining his government's shift on the U.N. seat issue, told his counterparts that Washington's long-term goals on achieving a comprehensive political settlement in Cambodia are fundamentally in line with those of ASEAN, though there are differences of view over procedure. He stressed that the move to deny credibility to the tripartite coalition stemmed not only from an aversion to the Khmer Rouge, but also from a need to create conditions whereby the U.S. could continue supporting the two noncommunist Cambodian factions. Baker was believed to be referring to the pressure which has been building in Congress for the Administration to suspend its support for the two other factions if they continue to act in collusion with the Khmer Rouge.

The Japanese official said Baker's explanations apparently served to assuage the emotions that had previously surrounded the issue in the ASEAN grouping. He added that the session carried on in a "nonconfrontational atmosphere."

Nakayama, meanwhile, avoided committing Japan to a position on the U.N. seat issue, the official said. But Nakayama appeared to implicitly support the ASEAN position by saying that Japan has, through to the present day, actively backed the resistance coalition. He reiterated Japan's position that if the SNC can be formed before September, it should assume the U.N. seat, the official said.

Nakayama also told his ASEAN and Western counterparts that the SNC should be composed on the basis of a formula agreed on in a joint communique signed in Tokyo last June between resistance coalition leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Phnom Penh government leader Hun Sen. The document linked the question of a ceasefire to the establishment of the SNC and provided for the SNC to be composed of six Phnom Penh representatives and two representatives from each of the resistance factions.

Nakayama pledged that Japan would continue its efforts to convince the Khmer Rouge to accede to the provisions of the Tokyo communique. The official said he also issued a call for the four Cambodian factions to meet again as soon as possible to harmonize their views on the SNC issue.

The Japanese official said that one of the foreign ministers at the meeting, whose name and country he declined to identify, alluded to Japan's financial assistance to China in connection with the Cambodia issue. The minister was quoted as saying that while ASEAN countries have only limited pull with China, there is one country participating in the Jakarta talks that exercises great influence in Beijing.

Nakayama responded that Japan has recently been actively engaged in a dialogue with China over Cambodia and has requested Beijing to bring pressure to bear on the Khmer Rouge.

The official said the ASEAN representatives gave a dim assessment of the military situation inside Cambodia, noting that the Khmer Rouge has recently stepped up its offensives against the Phnom Penh government, which they said faces various problems relating to its defensive capabilities. They said that since the Khmer Rouge has the ability to fight a protracted war, any attempt to arrive at a settlement without its participation would yield negative results.

Singapore-PRC Ties Normal 'Soon'

OW2707135990 Tokyo KYODO in English 1323 GMT 27 Jul 90

[Text] Jakarta, July 27 KYODO—Singaporean Foreign Minister Wang Kan Seng said here Friday Singapore will soon normalize relations with China. Wang, meeting with Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama, also lauded Japan's recent decision to unfreeze 810 billion yen in loans to China that were suspended following the Tiananmen crackdown in Beijing last year.

Wang and Nakayama are in Jakarta to attend the week-long Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) ministerial conference.

A delegation from Beijing's Ministry of Foreign Affairs were to arrive in Singapore late Friday night to discuss the establishment of diplomatic ties with the island state, Singapore's Ministry of Foreign Affairs said in a statement Friday.

Singaporean Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew indicated in March last year Singapore would normalize relations with China in a year's time but put the plan on hold to protest the Tiananmen crackdown. Singapore, which has so far remained neutral toward both Beijing and Taipei, has maintained that it would establish diplomatic relations with China after Jakarta-Beijing ties are normalized. Indonesia and China are due to restore normal relations on August 8. Indonesia broke off formal diplomatic contact with China in 1967 after Jakarta accused Beijing of backing a coup attempt two years earlier.

Cambodian Refugee Talks To Continue

BK2707155090 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 29 Jul 90

[Text] Foreign Minister Ali Alatas says efforts to resolve the Cambodian refugee problem will continue despite differences of opinion between ASEAN foreign ministers and U.S. Secretary of State James Baker. Speaking to reporters in Jakarta this evening, Minister Alatas said the efforts to reach an agreement are based on an initiative made by the UN High Commission for Refugees [UNHCR], which is trying to mediate the issue. He added that talks between ASEAN and UNHCR officials in Jakarta are still in progress.

The first-day talks between ASEAN foreign ministers and their dialogue partners today covered among other things the political situation in the world and in Southeast Asia.

Agreement on Cambodia Next Steps

BK2807003090 Hong Kong AFP in English 1753 GMT 27 Jul 90

[Excerpts] Jakarta, July 27 (AFP)—Non-communist Southeast Asia and leading Western states ended Friday the first day of their annual talks here with an agreement on the next steps in trying to solve the 11-year conflict.

Foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) ended informal talks with U.S. Secretary of State James Baker early Friday after agreeing that the two sides share "the same basic goal" in Cambodian peace efforts, Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas said. The differences were simply "a nuance in tactical approach," he told reporters at the end of the day. [passage omitted]

The first day of talks ended with a call for Indonesia and France, as co-convenors of an international conference on Cambodia, to reactivate efforts to resolve the Cambodian conflict, Mr. Alatas said. The meeting agreed that "It would be a good thing that the two co-chairman become more active again" to push the warring factions to set up a Supreme National Council (SNC) representing all sides in Cambodia, he said. "What is important is that we should jointly encourage the Cambodian factions to create an SNC," he said, adding that the council would temporarily take on Cambodian sovereignty and represent it at the United Nations.

"Everything seems to boil down to the creation of an SNC," a senior Western delegate said, adding that it was "the single most important issue in the Cambodian conflict this time."

Indonesia and France could also help to define the SNC, Mr. Alatas said.

The meeting also discussed the issue of Indochinese boat people, another contentious issue after ASEAN warned this week that it could stop giving first asylum if other countries fail to respect their part of an international agreement on refugees reached in Geneva last year. Members of the regional grouping said the continuing influx of refugees was straining their economies and the United States and Vietnam posed the largest obstacles to implementing the Geneva agreement by refusing to accept mandatory repatriation.

Delegates said various proposals, including a timetable for the repatriation of refugees screened out for resettlement in Western countries and a U.N. role in the process, were advanced but that "the gap remained wide" between those opposing forced repatriation and those against it. [passage omitted]

The delegates also held consultations on the multilateral trade negotiations, with all members agreeing on the need for the Uruguay round of talks under the General Agreement on Tarrifs and Trade (GATT) to end successfully in December.

ASEAN Partners Reject UN Seat

BK2807025490 Bangkok THE NATION in English 28 Jul 90 pp 1, 2

[By Athawibun Sisuworanan and Kunlachat Chaiphiphat]

[Text] Jakarta—The United States, Canada and the European Community rejected ASEAN's request to continue to support the Cambodian resistance in the United Nations yesterday but agreed to help ASEAN renew peace efforts, diplomatic sources told The Nation here yesterday.

In a closed meeting between ASEAN foreign ministers and ASEAN's dialogue partners, Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas proposed that ASEAN amend its annual UN resolution on Cambodia to reflect other countries' opinions of the regional problem in exchange for their traditional support in the UN General Assembly.

Alatas was quoted by the sources as telling US Secretary of State James Baker that to withdraw support from the Cambodian resistance coalition was tantamount to throwing away ASEAN's trump card and would not give Vietnam and the Phnom Penh government any incentive to cooperate in the peace process.

Baker insisted that the US move would speed up the settlement process, and pledged to cooperate with ASEAN in its efforts to convene a new round of peace talks to set up a supreme national council (SNC) for Cambodia as soon as possible.

The sources said as Indonesia and France work to reconvene the Paris International Conference on Cambodia, the US promised to try to have the Soviet Union and Vietnam persuade the Phnom Penh government on formulation of the SNC.

Japan also has agreed to intensify its dialogue with China on participation in the peace process.

ASEAN's dialogue partners are Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, the European Community, and the United States.

ASEAN reportedly agreed among themselves to organize an international Cambodian meeting in Paris to establish a supreme council, which would take over the resistance coalition's seat at the UN before the General Assembly convenes in late September.

Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila also asked for cooperation from the West on helping speed up formation of the supreme council, saying there are indications that the Khmer Rouge will otherwise prolong the fighting in Cambodia in order to regain power.

Sitthi said he was optimistic that there would be no major move to have the Cambodian UN seat vacated this year and added that the Cambodian resistance would probably succeed in retaining its seat. Western countries have said they would like to see the seat vacated now.

But Sitthi said ASEAN must amend its resolution to reflect the western countries' concern that the Khmer Rouge will return to power through violence.

EC Commissioner Abel Matutes told the meeting that some EC members might reconsider its pledge to withdraw support from the resistance's UN seat if the ASEAN-sponsored resolution this year was amended accordingly.

The sources said Baker made it clear in the meeting that any peace talks involving the Khmer Rouge must be conducted under the framework of the Paris peace talks.

The United States opposes any move to invite the Khmer Rouge to discuss the peace solution in the meeting of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council.

But in statements delivered at the opening session of the meeting, the United States, Japan and Australia expressed their support of ASEAN's plan of action on the Cambodian problem.

Australian Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade Gareth Evans said that his coudntry supports the ASEAN move to help push for the earliest establishment of the supreme national council.

Evans also agreed to Indonesia's plan to draft a "single negotiating text" to use as a starting point for peace talks in the Paris conference when it is reconvened.

Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama said Japan was ready to work closely with ASEAN in seeking another regional initiative on Cambodia.

However, Japan, like Australia, praised the US policy shift on Cambodia to have a direct dialogue with Vietnam as a "concrete step" in maintaining the momentum for peace.

Alatas, who strongly criticized the US move during the past few days, fell short of mentioning the US policy shift in his opening speech at the meeting.

Sources said Indonesia agreed to other ASEAN members' request not to mount open criticism against the US Secretary of State to help maintain a good atmosphere.

Baker defended the US initiative, saying that continuing support for the Cambodian coalition at the United Nations "is only providing the Khmer Rouge diplomatic cover for its military manouvres."

He said by withdrawing support, the US administration aimed at containing the Khmer Rouge military threat and "moving the conflict from the battlefield to the ballot box."

Reminding ASEAN that a return to power by the Khmer Rouge through military means would make a "mockery" of all peace efforts in Cambodia, Baker said the common goals of ASEAN and the US remained the same—to have the Vietnamese troops withdrawn from Cambodia, prevention of a return to power by the Khmer Rouge, and allowing the Cambodian people to exercise self-determination through a free and fair election.

He said the Cambodian seat at the United Nations should be left vacant as the government of the resistance and the Phnom Penh government were "vestiges of the past," reflecting the process of invasion and occupation.

"Our common goals remain the same ...our approach toward them differs only very slightly," said Baker, who insisted that cooperation between ASEAN and the United States in this matter should continue.

EC Proposes New Repatriation Plan

BK2807030690 Bangkok THE NATION in English 28 Jul 90 p 2

[By Kunlachat Chaiphiphat]

[Text] Jakarta—In an attempt to break the current deadlock over an international plan to settle the Indochinese refugee problem, the European Community (EC) proposed a new programme to accelerate the repatriation process during the first day of meeting ASEAN foreign ministers and its six dialogue partners yesterday.

The Comprehensive Plan of Action (CPA) endorsed last June in the International Conference on Refugees in Geneva is on the verge of collapsing over disagreements between countries of first refuge and the US and Vietnam on a definite timeframe for the forced repatriation of those determined to be economic migrants.

ASEAN dialogue partners including EC, the United States, Japan, Australia and New Zealand in their opening speeches voiced their concern over the collapse of the CPA but at the same time expressed sympathy over the continued burden borne by the first asylum countries.

In his openidng speech, EC commissioner for North-South relations Abel Matutes, head of the EC delegation said a new regional progamme was urgently needed to speed up the repatriation process rather than focusing on facilitating temporary refuge.

"This crisis cannot be resolved by pouring money into new and better equipped camps but we need to introduce a regional programme which can help break the current deadlock," said Matutes.

He outlined the programme in which sufficient funds were needed to ensure the "orderly, phased and monitored" return of Vietnamese regarded as nonrefugees and ensure healthy conditions for Vietnam in welcoming back their people.

He added Vietnam was already concerned about the assimilation of a large numbers of returnees in an economy which was already in a bad state.

The Bangkok head of the delegation of the Commission of the EC Albert Maes who also attended the meeting described the plan as "different and sensible" as compared to the CPA which was hard to effectively implement given that so many countries were involved.

The three-year plan which was endorsed by 12 foreign minister of EC in July came under intensive discussion during the working session of ASEAN and its dialogue partners on refugees.

He said the plan was to give healthy conditions for non-refugees at the same time aid Vietnamese authorities to prepare for the returnees.

He added the EC was ready to fund the programme but declined to state the amount.

Thai Foreign Ministry's Director General of International Organizations Kasit Phirom who also attended the meeting said first asylum countries welcomed the plan though it was designed to help accelerate the repatriations of Vietnamese who volunteer to go home and not those who refuse to do so.

However, he said the plan might later help encourage the latter group to return to their homeland.

ASEAN insisted the US do more than just agree to the repatriation of Vietnamese who volunteer and not those who were opposed to it.

US Secretary of State James Baker in his opening speech said the US would agree to the repatriation of those who volunteer to return and would join with others in new efforts to resettle and return all asylum seekers by the end of 1992. However, Baker failed to set a definite deadline for the forced repatriation of those regarded as nonrefugees.

He also blasted the push-off policy by some first asylum countries and warned that it would lead to an end of international support.

ASEAN stressed that the agreement to the return volunteers was only part of the package which required the return of all the rest, including those considered economic migrants, said Kasit Phirom.

The package is part of a new proposal that the first asylum countries who met here two days ago proposed to the UNHCR official.

EEC To Encourage Refugees' Return

BK2807135390 Hong Kong AFP in English 1302 GMT 28 Jul 90

[By Alain Boebion]

[Text] Jakarta, July 28 (AFP)—The European Economic Community (EEC) has offered financial aid to Vietnamese communities that accept returning boat people as part of a regional solution to the problem, European sources said Saturday.

The comprehensive plan would give direct aid to boat people and the communities to which they return. It was seen as a fresh approach to the problem of tens of thousands of Vietnamese who have arrived in Southeast Asian countries and do not qualify for resettlement in third countries.

The plan was detailed to members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and Europe's western partners at a closed-door meeting here.

The EEC was ready to implement the "Comprehensive Regional Program" by the end of the year, the EEC commissioner for north-south relations, Abel Matutes, was quoted as saying during the talks. "The financial aid would be in proportion to the number of people who return to Vietnam and be dispensed as they return," Mr. Matutes said, adding that the plan would encourage boat people to go back home.

He said that Europe continued to support guidelines accepted in May in Geneva that call for boat people to be screened into two categories: refugees fleeing for political reasons and economic migrants.

The European plan would be carried out "in strict collaboration with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)," Mr. Matutes said. He added that the aid would be distributed through UNHCR, non-governmental organizations and donor countries and be put toward health, education, training and employment projects. "The EEC is ready to start financing this operation on a trial basis," and the financial details would be available by October, he said.

Delegates here declined to comment publicly on the proposal, but a European official who attended the closed-door meeting said the United States had "welcomed the European proposal." He also said the plan had been "made possible by a softening of Britain's position." During a meeting of European foreign ministers in Brussels July 16, Britain had accepted "other ways (of dealing with boat people) than forced returns," the official said.

Britain is at odds with the United States in favoring forced repatriation of many of the 56,000 Vietnamese boat people housed in camps in its colony of Hong Kong.

ASEAN countries this week renewed an accusation that Britain wanted to "sabotage" the agreement to screen boat people. The critics included Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand, which shelter more than 60,000 Vietnamese.

"The reality demands that we find a comprehensive solution," a European delegate said, adding that the issue would "continue to be a factor in dividing the Europeans" if it remained unsettled. Giving aid to Vietnam would be "the first step in establishing relations between Vietnam and the EEC," he said.

Nakayama: Japan Not Military Power

OW2807083090 Tokyo KYODO in English 0711 GMT 28 Jul 90

[By Tim Johnson]

[Excerpts] Jakarta, July 28 KYODO—The implications of Japan's expanding economic muscle and a proposed security mechanism for the Asia-Pacific region filled the agenda of a meeting on Saturday between the six foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and their counterparts from Japan, the United States, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand.

Japanese Foreign Ministry officials told reporters that the ASEAN foreign ministers expressed concern that trade friction between Japan and the U.S. has prompted calls for a reassessment of the present U.S.-Japan security arrangements. [passage omitted]

The ASEAN ministers also noted the spreading view among Americans that Japanese economic power has become a greater threat than Soviet military power, the officials said. This has led to concern in ASEAN countries that future developments could lead to Japan's assumption of a larger military role in the region, the ASEAN ministers were quoted as saying.

Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama dismissed such concern as a false alarm and emphasized that Japan has no intentions of building on its economic base to become a military power, officials said. Nakayama stressed that Japanese national consensus strongly backs Japan's Constitution, which renounces the right to use military force to settle international disputes.

Japan's military forces, he said, remain exclusively oriented toward the defense of Japan proper, while Japan is committed to maintaining its security arrangements with the U.S.

Officials said Nakayama told his ASEAN counterparts in the meeting that the Japanese people regret the damage and sufferings of Asian countries in World War II. [passage omitted]

The meeting came on the second day of the three-day ASEAN post-ministerial conference, which focused its first day Friday on discussing the issues of Cambodia and refugees.

Saturday's session took up a proposal tabled by Canadian Foreign Secretary Joe Clark and his Australian counterpart Gareth Evans for an Asian equivalent of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE). The proposal envisages the forum first being put together on a subregional basis, namely in the north Pacific, and later on a more all-embracing basis.

Japanese officials said the proponents of the idea noted that Asia is sorely lacking a framework for discussions on enhancing confidence and regional security. They said it was suggested that if the Soviet Union's "new thinking" in foreign policy has led to the achievement of peace in

Europe, there would be no harm in testing to see if the Soviet sincerity shown in Europe has a parallel in the Asia-Pacific region.

Various alternatives were also put forward to address the question, including the possibility of expanding the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum or the ASEAN postministerial conference, the officials said.

The Soviet Union has long been calling for the establishment of a forum for confidence-building talks in the region.

Japan and the United States, however, have been cautious on Soviet proposals for security talks, fearing that the Kremlin really aims to undermine Pentagon strategy by soliciting support for naval reductions in the Pacific.

Japanese officials said that Baker was noncommittal on the proposal for a Conference on Security and Cooperation in Asia (CSCA). But he expressed an interest in having the matter looked into further, they said. [passage omitted]

Nakayama 'Did Not Exactly Apologize'

BK2807124890 Hong Kong AFP in English 1155 GMT 28 Jul 90

[Text] Jakarta, July 28 (AFP)—Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama Saturday acknowledged his country's responsibility for the harm done to Southeast Asia during World War II and said Tokyo would never again pursue war as a national policy, his spokesman said. Mr. Nakayama, addressing a closed session between the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and its dialogue partners, also said Japan should not be considered a potential military threat, Spokesman Makoto Yamanaka said.

The minister "spoke on the behalf of the Japanese people who deplore what Japan did before and during the last world war," the spokesman said, referring to Japanese imperial troops' occupation of most of Southeast Asia. "He did not exactly apologize," Mr. Yamanaka told reporters, but he noted that "'deplore' is a very strong word."

ASEAN diplomats agreed that the statement, during discussions on regional security, stopped short of an apology. But it was a "fairly direct" admission of responsibility, and the first in the ASEAN context, one diplomat said.

Mr. Yamanaka said the Japanese foreign minister addressed the issue after an unspecified delegation raised concern about the possibility of Japan becoming the number-one threat in the region after the easing of East-West tensions. "Mr. Nakayama made it very clear that Japan has abandoned the use of force under our constitution, and also it is the concern of the Japanese people not to become a military power in this region," Mr. Yamanaka said. "There is no reason to be concerned about the Japanese threat to the outside," he added. "All Japanese people deplore what had happened before and during the war," he quoted the minister as saying.

Japan was "firmly committed to freedom, democracy and a market economy," he added.

Regional Security Discussed

BK2807150090 Hong Kong AFP in English 1431 GMT 28 Jul 90

[Text] Jakarta, July 28 (AFP)—Non-communist Southeast Asia and its major trading partners Saturday discussed ways to address festering security concerns in the region as tensions ease in the rest of the world, officials said.

The participants noted in a closed-door session that despite the dramatic changes in Europe, there had been no corresponding changes in Asia, according to Makoto Yamanaka, spokesman of Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama.

Mr. Nakayama meanwhile reassured ASEAN that Japan would never again pose a military threat to the region and acknowledged Tokyo's responsibility for suffering in Southeast Asia during World War II, his spokesman said.

The Cambodian civil war, the situation in the Korean peninsula, regional rivalries and the disposition of Soviet military forces in the region were highlighted as unresolved security issues, delegation sources said.

Some participants believed that the 23-year-old Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) was now the sole "well-established" forum in the region and that new arrangements were needed to expand dialogue on security, they added. ASEAN comprises Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

The Philippines, along with Japan and South Korea, host U.S. military forces, while ASEAN and Japan are both active in an international initiative to bring about a peaceful resolution of the Cambodian conflict.

Two of ASEAN's so-called "dialogue partners," Australia and Canada, made specific proposals Thursday, urging the creation of a "CSCE-type" arrangement in the region similar to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Canadian Foreign Minister Joe Clark proposed that the regular ASEAN consultations with Australia, Canada, Japan, the European Community, New Zealand and the United States be broadened to include other states in the region.

Australian Foreign Minister Gareth Evans told an open session Saturday that Canberra and ASEAN needed to "build new layers to our relationship" and said his country "will want to play a part in any dialogue to develop new regional security approaches."

There was no immediate comment from the ASEAN members, although Philippine Foreign Secretary Raul

Manglapus said there was a "diffidence" among ASEAN members to discuss regional security.

On Saturday he urged Japan to make its position known on "prospects of a diminution of Soviet and American power in East Asia."

Privately, regional diplomats have expressed fears that Japan, China, or even Indonesia could step into the breach in the event of a U.S. military withdrawal from Southeast Asia.

Mr. Yamanaka, the Japanese spokesman, said there was a "useful, truthful exchange of views" during Saturday's discussions, but added that no consensus emerged.

Mr. Clark spoke to reporters Saturday of the need to "test the sincerity of the Soviets" on whether Asia would also have a reduction of tensions following political reforms by Soviet President mikhail Gorbachev.

Japan blames the Soviet Union for the continuing high tensions in the region, saying its fundamental posture in Asia has not changed.

"We are not quite sure whether they (Mr. Gorbachev's reforms) would bear fruit on soviet soil," Mr. Yamanaka said, referring to the Soviet leader's domestic opponents.

While there has been a "quantitative decrease" in Soviet forces arrayed in Asia, "in terms of quality we understand there is a modernization," he said.

China Supports Supreme Council

BK2807074390 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 28 Jul 90 p 6

[Text] China yesterday reaffirmed its support for ASEAN's call to set up a Supreme National Council (SNC) in Cambodia before the United Nations General Assembly convenes in September.

Speaking to Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpaphan upon leaving for Jakarta yesterday, Chinese Assistant Foreign Minister Xu Dunxin said China will not interfere in the SNC nor the proportion of its membership.

Mr Xu said the SNC could be made up of anyone who is loved and respected by Cambodians.

"They do not have to be a political leader of a party, just a respected person," he said.

Mr Xu agreed with the idea of setting up an SNC with UN recognition to replace the tripartite coalition that now holds Cambodia's UN seat. The US has proposed leaving the seat vacant.

China will propose in September that the General Assembly consider the details of the transition period in Cambodia before general elections are held, an informed source said.

A meeting of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council had considered the details of the transition period earlier this month, but differences remain.

China had suggested the transition should last 18 months or two years, but other countries said it should be shorter.

Mr Xu insisted the Paris International Conference on Cambodia was the best way to reach a comprehensive political settlement in Cambodia.

China will support any meeting approved by ASEAN which contributes to the conference.

China was also pleased with the agreement at the meeting of the so-called Permanent Five to set up the SNC as soon as possible and have the UN monitor a troop withdrawal to prevent the return of Vietnamese troops.

However, the meeting produced conflicting ideas about the fate of the armed forces after the ceasefire.

China had said they should regroup and remain in their cantonments but the US agreed with Vietnam that the troops should stay where they were before the ceasefire, the source said.

Mr Xu also predicted there would be normalisation between China and Indonesia in early August and that Prime Minister Li Peng will visit Jakarta.

Supreme Commander Gen Sunthon Khongsomphong, returning from a five-day tour of ASEAN countries, said the US decision to withdraw recognition from the resistance coalition government was a worrying sign.

The shift in US policy will not help stop the fighting in Cambodia, and he disagreed with any attempt to isolate the Khmer Rouge because it had helped to fight for Cambodia, he said.

Japan To Press China on Cambodia

OW2807145990 Tokyo KYODO in English 1445 GMT 28 Jul 90

[Text] Jakarta, July 28 KYODO—Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama on Saturday told his Indonesian counterpart Ali Alatas that Japan will continue to ask China to exert its influence on the Khmer Rouge, the strongest of three Cambodian guerrilla factions, to join a planned Supreme National Council (SNC).

The foreign ministers exchanged views at a Jakarta hotel on the Cambodian peace issue during the meeting of foreign ministers of the six members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and their dialogue partners.

Nakayama also supported the new U.S. policy to review its recognition of the Cambodia seat at the United Nations, currently held by the three-party coalition. While saying the shift in the U.S. policy was not a surprise, Alatas pledged efforts to encourage discussion among all four Cambodian warring factions.

Thailand, U.S. To Host APEC Meetings

BK2907052490 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 29 Jul 90 p 5

[By Bunsong Khositchotthana]

[Text] Jakarta—Thailand and the United States will host the next annual ministerial-level meetings of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) as part of their gestures to show the key roles they want to play in the forum pledged to promote economic cooperation in this region.

Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila will officially announce Thailand's offer to host the fourth APEC meeting in 1992 during the three-day second APEC meeting due to begin today in Singapore.

US Secretary of State James Baker yesterday also informed ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi at a meeting here the United States will play host to the fifth APEC conference in 1993.

South Korea has already agreed to host next year's APEC meeting in Seoul.

Other participants are Canada, Japan, Australia, New Zealand and the four other ASEAN states—Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Brunei.

APEC's founding members have vowed that APEC will confine its role as a loose, exploratory and informal consultative forum for countries concerned to promote free trade and economic cooperation within the region and that it will not be developed into an economic trading bloc.

However, certain fringe benefits among APEC member states could eventually be forthcoming. Certain benefits such as the openings of "free-trade" zones incorporating trading privileges could be worked out, analysts said.

That is the reason why countries like China, Papua New Guinea and other South Pacific nations seek entry to APEC which so far appears not yet ready to welcome new members.

For the time being, APEC is said to be wanting to work out mechanisms on cooperation programmes within its group before considering new memberships.

Meanwhile, on the question of APEC membership, Makoto Yamanaka, spokesman of Japanese Foreign Ministry, said Tokyo favours the inclusion of China, Hong Kong and Taiwan.

Although the possibility of Soviet participation has never been raised yet, Japan apparently would not endorse Moscow entry due to the fact that economic reforms in the country have not yet borne fruit, while Soviets still continued its defence build-up in Asia as well as "occupying" the four nothern islands of Japan, he noted.

Lee Kuan Yew Opens Asia-Pacific Economic Meeting

BK3007014990 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 29 Jul 90

[Text] The prime minister has warned against an economic division of the world along racial line and the formation of trading blocs. Mr. Lee Kuan Yew was speaking at the opening of an Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, or APEC, meeting in Singapore.

He said an American said groups of nations based on the Deutsche mark, the American dollar, and the yen would result in a world full of conflicts. Mr. Lee said Asians will feel they have been quarantined into the Japanese yen bloc, so that they will be excluded from European and American markets. He said Asians [words indistinct] and change the rules just as they have learned to compete and win under those rules. This will add bitterness and animosity to the usual conflicts of interests between states. But Mr. Lee said the fact that the United States and Canada are members of APEC, [words indistinct] such possibility of an economic division of the world on racial line.

The prime minister also stressed there is growing apprehension that the major trading nations are moving away from the multilateral system. Some Asian countries oppose the formation of trading blocs and abide by the General Agreement on Trade and Tariff, or GATT. [words indistinct]. He also pointed out that APEC countries account for more than a third of world trade and have [words indistinct] and successfully competing the current Uruguay Round of treaty. The prime minister said by working together, APEC countries will have more interests on the outcome of the Uruguay Round and will help strengthen GATT.

Earlier, the minister of foreign affairs , Mr. Wong Kan Seng, in his welcoming address, said APEC had taken a much longer time to start up than ASEAN. He said ASEAN's success in earning [word indistinct] a vibrant internal community was an essential building block for the creation of APEC. Mr. Wong also said ASEAN wants APEC to succeed and in turn, APEC should also show that its success is really in [word indistinct] of ASEAN.

Japan

Reportage on Issues Linked to Talks With USSR

Shevardnadze, Sakurauchi Meet

OW2707142390 Tokyo KYODO in English 1350 GMT 27 Jul 90

[Excerpts] Moscow, July 27 KYODO—Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev on Friday expressed his intention to visit Japan next spring, calming concern in Tokyo that he might cancel the trip.

He made the remark to Daisaku Ikeda, the leader of the Japanese lay Buddhist organization Soka Gakkai. [passage omitted] Gorbachev was quoted as saying that it is unnatural that relations between the Soviet Union and Japan have not developed, drawing a comparison with the rapid improvement in ties between Moscow and Seoul. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze met a Japanese parliamentary mission and severely criticized a remark made by Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama about financial support for the Soviets. In a speech at a meeting of local business leaders in Nagoya, western Japan, last week, Nakayama said that financial aid to the Soviet Union "would be no more than money down the drain." On Monday this week, Nakayama met Soviet Ambassador Nikolay Solovyev and denied any intention of slandering the Soviet Union by the remark.

Shevardnadze told the mission headed by Sakurauchi that although Japan is a neighboring country of the Soviet Union, Tokyo does not understand the Soviet policy of "perestroyka," or restructuring, according to Japanese officials accompanying the delegation. The Soviet foreign minister was also quoted as saying that Nakayama's remark made him hesitate to enter into talks about his visit to Japan. Shevardnadze is scheduled to visit Tokyo in September to pave the way for the visit by Gorbachev.

TV on Shevardnadze Remarks

OW2707153290 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 1000 GMT 27 Jul 90

[Text] A Japanese Diet delegation, led by House of Representatives Speaker Sakurauchi, currently on a visit to Moscow, held talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze today.

During the talks, Speaker Sakurauchi and other members of his delegation asked about the Soviet view regarding the northern territories issue. In reply, Foreign Minister Shevardnadze said: The Soviet Union must also carry out its policies, taking its public opinion at home into consideration. Given the efforts to improve relations between our two countries, concentrating debate on one issue will not produce a good result. He thus stressed that a solution to the northern territories issue should be found in the course of holding wide-ranging talks on various subjects, including economic exchanges.

Foreign Minister Shevardnadze took up Foreign Minister Nakayama's recent speech, in which the Japanese foreign minister said that there was a leader at the Houston summit who stated that financial aid to the Soviet Union is like throwing money down the drain. He denounced Foreign Minister Nakayama's remarks, saying: If such a remark is made, it may be impossible to go into the main issue at talks during my visit to Japan, which is scheduled for September.

Japanese Ambassador to Moscow Edamura, who was present at the talks, cut in to say: Foreign Minister Nakayama has already clarified that the remark in question is what he introduced as a remark made by a leader of another country, and that it does not represent his own view.

Summit Communique Not a Factor

OW2707143890 Tokyo KYODO in English 1204 GMT 27 Jul 90

[Text] Tokyo, July 27 KYODO—A senior Foreign Ministry official said Friday that Japan will not make use of the Houston summit communique that supported Japan's claim to four Soviet-held islands in upcoming talks with the Soviet Union. Nagao Hyodo, director general of the ministry's European and Oceanic Affairs Bureau, made the remarks in an interview with KYODO NEWS SERVICE.

"Negotiations for conclusion of a peace treaty (with the Soviet Union) to resolve territorial disputes will be settled through bilateral negotiations. We will talk with the Soviet Union based on such a perception," Hyodo said of working-level talks he will attend in Moscow starting Monday. The leaders of six major industrialized nations expressed in a political declaration issued at the annual economic summit in Houston, Texas, earlier this month, their support to Japan for the early resolution of the northern territories issue as an essential step leading to the normalization of Japanese-Soviet relations.

The four islands off Hokkaido, were siezed by the Soviets at the end of World War II and are referred to in Japan as the "northern territories." The territorial dispute has kept Tokyo and Moscow from concluding a peace treaty and has resulted in Japan's limited participation in an economic aid package for the Soviet Union. Hyodo said he will consult with Soviet officials in the working-level talks on how to arrange Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze's visit to Japan in September, while keeping President Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to Japan next year in mind. He said Japan will not change its demand for the return of the four islands en bloc.

Japan should be careful not to send signals that might mislead the Soviets regarding Japan's position because

Gorbachev has not made a final decision on the territorial issue, and since the Soviet Union may present various proposals paving the way toward a solution, Hyodo said. Hyodo said the Japanese Government understands that the joint declaration the two countries concluded in 1956 is the starting point for negotiations on a peace treaty. In that declaration, which normalized diplomatic relations between the two countries, the Soviet Union pledged to return the Habomai Island group and Shikotan Island, two of the four islands at issue in the dispute.

Kaifu on Economic Aid

OW2807095090 Tokyo KYODO in English 0853 GMT 28 Jul 90

[Text] Karuizawa, Nagano Pref. July 28 KYODO—Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu expressed optimism Saturday on relations with the Soviet Union, a day after Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev confirmed he would visit Japan next spring.

Kaifu also predicted a breakthrough is near on the return of two Japanese sailors detained in North Korea since 1983. He also said he believes that the two Koreas are gradually moving toward unification. Addressing an annual seminar sponsored by the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), Kaifu said "I plan to work hard to ensure that when Gobarchev visits Japan, we can arrive at a common understanding and awareness of the solution to our problems."

Gorbachev, speaking in a meeting with the new Japanese Ambassador to Moscow Sumio Edamura on Friday, reiterated that he will visit Japan next spring and expressed willingness to forge a new relationship with Japan. Kaifu said Japan will use "all its might" to cooperate in revitalizing the tottering Soviet economy but at the time he reminded Moscow of Japan's territorial dispute with the Soviet Union, the stumbling block in bilateral ties.

"The territorial issue must not be forgotten," Kaifu said. The two countries have yet to solve a dispute over islands off Hokkaido occupied by the Soviet Union at the end of World War II. Japan says the islands must be returned before a peace treaty can be concluded. Praising Gorbachev for his perestroyka program, Kaifu said Japan will "spare no effort" in assisting the Soviet Union's reform drive.

"We want the Soviet Union to say goodbye to communism. and good day to free society, we want them to be use [as received] the same yardstick" Kaifu told the seminar participants. Turning to Japan's relations with Pyongyang, Kaifu said that former Deputy Prime Minister Shin Kanemaru's planned September visit to Pyongyang will be the key to the return of the two sailors held in North Korea. The two seamen from Japanese freighter Fujisan Maru have been held in North Korea on spy charges after a former North Korean soldier stowed away on their ship during a port call to North Korea in 1983.

The issue worsened the already frosty ties between Japan and North Korea, which do not have diplomatic relations. Kaifu said he was disappointed that North Korea has failed to show interest in government-to-government contacts. But he said he expects Kanemaru's trip, officially given a green light by Pyongyang last week, will be a starting point for improving bilateral relations.

Kaifu on Gorbachev Visit

OW2907045890 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 0300 GMT 29 Jul 90

[Text] Prime Minister Kaifu visited his constituency of Ichinomiya City in Aichi Prefecture today for the first time since he took office and held a news conference there. At the news conference, he expressed the view that he would make full prior consultations with the opposition to finalize a draft bill on the reform of the electoral system

At the news conference, Prime Minister Kaifu referred to the reform of the electoral system, which he has identified as his most important domestic policy task, saying that he would finalize a draft bill on reforming the electoral system, keeping in mind the 100th anniversary of the Diet in November. He added that he intends to finalize the bill after listening fully to views of all political parties.

With regard to the timing for President Gorbachev's visit to Japan, Prime Minister Kaifu said that he believes that Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze's visit to Japan in September will be a turning point, and he intends to make President Gorbachev's visit to Japan meaningful. He said he will pursue the dialogue with the Soviet Union by sending Foreign Minister Nakayama to the Soviet Union after the Soviet foreign minister visits Japan. Thus, he indicated his intention to listen closely to Foreign Minister Shevardnadze when the latter visits Japan in September.

As for sending a special envoy to China in connection with the resumption of yen-based loans to China, Prime Minister Kaifu, while stating that there are people hoping to attend the Asian Games in Beijing and that he might ask some of them to convey his message to the Chinese side, made it clear that he plans to ask former Prime Minister Takeshita, who is to attend the opening ceremony of the Asian Games, to convey his message to the Chinese side in his capacity as the prime minister's personal envoy.

Paper Reports USSR Returned Island to China

OW3007015390 Tokyo KYODO in English 0125 GMT 30 July 90

[Text] Tokyo, July 30 KYODO—The Soviet Union two years ago handed over to China an island in the Ussuri River that separates the two countries, where troops of the two nations clashed in a border war in 1969, a Japanese daily said Monday.

The island, known as Zhenbao in Chinese and Damanskiy in Russian, had been claimed by both Moscow and Beijing. Border troops clashed along the Ussuri River in March 1969 as the Soviet-Chinese ideological and border disputes intensified. The MAINICHI SHIMBUN, quoting an unnamed Soviet diplomatic source, said President Mikhail Gorbachev decided to "transfer" the island to Chinese rule in 1988 as "a symbol of Soviet goodwill to China."

The paper quoted the Soviet source as saying that units of China's People's Liberation Army are now stationed on the one-square-kilometer island where farming development is under way, and Chinese and Russians engage in border trade and fishing in the area. It also quoted a Chinese diplomatic source as saying the island has become Chinese territory, though a Sino-Soviet border treaty has not been ratified.

Gorbachev signaled a concession on the territorial dispute over the island in a 1986 policy speech in Vladivostok, in which he proposed using the main navigation route on the Ussuri River as the borderline between the two countries. The island lies on the Chinese side of the main waterway. The MAINICHI quoted a diplomatic source familiar with Japanese-Soviet ties as predicting that the Gorbachev government may make a similarly bold decision on Japan's claim on a group of islands off northern Japan, which were seized by Soviet troops at the end of World War II.

Entrepreneurs Predict Record Economic Expansion

OW2507121690 Tokyo KYODO in English 1148 GMT 25 Jul 90

[Text] Tokyo, July 25 KYODO—One out of two entrepreneurs believes the current economic expansion will show the longest life span of any in the postwar period, the Japan Federation of Economic Organizations reported Wednesday. The federation said the report was based on a survey of 166 business executives conducted from June 20 to July 20.

The survey showed the executives painted a bullish outlook for the Japanese economy, apparently because of the mild impact on the domestic economy of the triple slump of the yen's foreign exchange, stock, and bond markets earlier this year. The corporate executives polled also harbored concern over inflation that will be caused by rising prices of imported materials, including energy sources, and the aggravating labor shortage, the report said.

The postwar record for the longest period of continuous expansion was the 57 months between November 1965 and July 1970.

The survey showed that 47.2 percent or 76 respondents said the current economic boom will stretch beyond August 1991 when it will match the record span. It also showed that 52.7 percent or 39 respondents in the nonmanufacturing sector predicted the boom will exceed the record. In the previous survey in April, only 9.0 percent of pollees were confident of the continuous expansion.

The federation said 30.4 percent predicted a downtrend in the domestic economy in the first half of Fiscal 1991, while 21.7 percent forecast a downturn in the latter half of the year.

The federation said 50.6 percent expressed concern over what they feel is a strong possibility of inflation within a year or two.

Mongolia

Baker Visit, Henry Wallace Tour 'Highlighted'

OW3007113690

[Editorial Report] Ulaanbaatar International Service in English at 0910 GMT on 30 July broadcasts a 21-minute regular feature "Society Magazine."

As part of the feature, the radio presents a 10-minute segment on press reviews of the past week. It says the press "highlighted" "the forthcoming visit of the U.S. Secretary of State James Baker who is expected in Mongolia between August 2d to 5th. This will be the first-ever official visit of such a high-ranking U.S. official to Mongolia.

"If we look back more closely on the past days, we will find there are several evidences of Mongolian-American ties. Until now we have an area in Ulaanbaatar where people called Americans [words indistinct] because American firms were situated there some 60 years ago. It turns out that an American vice president has been to Mongolia. Let us take a closer look on the event as the newspaper UNEN has carried an exciting material on it."

This is followed by excerpts from UNEN of 3, 4, and 5 July 1944 on Vice President Henry Agard Wallace's visit to Mongolia beginning 2 July "on his way back from China." The excerpts describe Vice President Wallace's activities in Ulaanbaatar.

'Final Stage' of Nationwide Elections Completed

OW3007093990 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 30 Jul 90

[Text] On July 29th, the final stage of all-level elections was carried out all over Mongolia. The citizens of the Mongolian People's Republic have elected deputies to the People's Great Hural, municipal, and district bodies.

The voting took place from 7 AM to 10 PM in a businesslike atmosphere. The first-ever multiparty democratic elections have passed in a smooth manner. No incidents have been registered, and international observers have agreed that the elections have been carried out in a democratic and (?pure) way.

Chairman of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Gombojabyn Ochirbat received a group of the U.S. Intenational Human Rights observers headed by U.S. lawyer Mr. (Kondrum). They have observed elections to People's Hurals of all levels (?as well as) in rural areas.

Ochirbat Gains 'Close' Victory

LD3007082190 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0619 GMT 30 Jul 90

[Text] Ulaanbaatar (ADN)—Over the weekend Gombojabyn Ochirbat, chairman of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP), achieved a close election victory in the first multiparty elections in Mongolia in 70 years. He beat his competitors from the National Progress Party (NPP) with a close majority of 51 percent to 48 percent.

The chairmen of the Mongolian Democratic Party and of the National Progress Party, Erdeniyn Batuul and Dagbadorjiyn Ganbold, as well as the chief coordinator of the Mongolian Democratic Union, Sanjaasurengiyn Dzorig also managed to win. The leader of the Social Democratic Party, Bat-Erdeniyn Batbayar, lost out to his competitor from the MPRP.

The Central Electoral Commission is to announce the capital election results this afternoon. The regional results are not expected before Thursday. However, the Communists can be certain of a majority in the People's Great Hural since the five opposition parties managed to put up only 100 candidates for the 430 seats.

Election turnout was around 92 percent.

Opposition Claims Victories

OW3007033890 Tokyo KYODO in English 0306 GMT 30 Jul 90

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, July 30 KYODO—Opposition candidates have captured at least 19 of the 52 seats for the capital area in the supreme legislature in Sunday's first-ever free election in Mongolia, opposition election observers said Monday. The official outcome will not be announced by the National Election Commission until Tuesday.

The largest opposition group, the Mongolian Democratic Party, said early results of the poll for the People's Great Hural, the upper house, reaching its election headquarters in the capital showed the party's Chairman Erdeniyn Batuul was elected.

Sanjaasurengiyn Dzorig, who heads the umbrella opposition grouping, the Mongolian Democratic Association, was also victorious, party officials said.

Initial returns also showed nine other opposition candidates have won in Ulaanbaatar and its neighboring area constituencies.

Another opposition group, the National Progress Party, said five of its candidates have won seats in the People's Great Hural. It said one of its candidates failed by only 200 votes to beat the ruling Communist Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party leader Gombojabyn Ochirbat, who was elected.

The Social Democratic Party, the No. 3 opposition party, said it has captured three seats, including one by beating a senior diplomat who ran in the election under the ruling party ticket.

North Korea

N-S Conflict Over Pan-National Rally Continues

North Statement on 'Maneuvers'

SK2707112490 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0831 GMT 27 Jul 90

[Statement by the delegation of the North side's preparatory committee for the Pan-National Rally, issued on 27 July at Panmunjom—read by announcer]

[Text] In connection with the fact the delegation of the North side's preparatory committee for the Pan-National Rally was unable to participate in the second round of preliminary meetings for that rally because of of the persistent disturbance maneuvers of the South Korean authorities, the delegation issues the following statement:

After 26 July, our delegation today again came to Panmunjom to participate in the second round of preliminary meetings for the Pan-National Rally, to be held in Seoul.

We came to Panmunjom today and made every effort to realize passage through Panmunjom, standing by for nine hours, from 1100 in the morning until 2000 in the evening yesterday, and for five hours, from 0900 in the morning until 1400 in the afternoon. Because of impure hindrance maneuvers by the South Korean authorities, however, our delegation was not able to go to Seoul and had to turn around with a sense of deep regret.

As we think of representatives of the National Democratic Alliance of Korea [Chonminnyon] and students of the National Council of University Student Representatives [Chondaehyop], who anxiously waited for us not only in Seoul, but also even came today to the area downstream of the Imjin River, we are filled with deep sadness, and walk with leaden feet, without being able to grasp their hands.

As for the South Korean authorities blocking our delegation's passage to Seoul, they claimed they would escort our delegation, pushing aside Chonminnyon, and that we had to use the quarters and transportation provided by them, not Chonminnyon.

The authorities, who have nothing to do with our delegation, which was going to participate in the preliminary contact for the pan-national rally, in short attempted to interfere in all matters and take charge of everything by completely excluding Chonminnyon, the very ones who invited us and were our sponsors.

To conceal their impure aims, the South Korean authorities pretended they would allow some Chonminnyon representatives to come to Panmunjom. But in actuality they blocked all Chonminnyon's representatives in the area south of Imjingak, allowing no one to enter the Panmunjom area. Thus, they frantically blocked the contact between us and Chonminnyon.

As for the issue of escorting our delegation, there is no moral authorization of which the South Korean authorities cantake charge . It is common sense and etiquette that the inviting side takes charge of escorting the guest, and this practice has been observed in North-South relations in the past.

Chonminnyon wanted to take charge of escorting our delegation as the inviting side, and consistently and tenaciously demanded this. Despite this, the South Korean authorities stubbornly claimed they would take charge of escorting our delegation, even lying that they were authorized by Chonminnyon.

Although such an act by the South Korean authorities is an unreasonable one, running counter to common sense and etiquette, we tried to persuade with generosity and patience, and even showed various measures for settlement.

The South Korean authorities, however, who had no intention of solving problems from the outset, intentionally ignored our generous proposals yesterday and unilaterally withdrew from Panmunjom at 1800 in the afternoon, merely leaving word that if there is any issue to be discussed, it should be done tomorrow.

Our side's delegation continued efforts for passage through Panmunjom by coming to Panmunjom early in the morning, following yesterday. A working-level official of our side proposed to the South side by telephone that a working contact be held. The South side, however, even reversing its own words of yesterday, claimed it would meet us only if we followed the guide by the authorities, thus refusing the contact itself.

Our side repeatedly proposed by telephone to the South side that a working contact be held, stating our side will put forward a progressive proposal that considers the South side's intention , and went to the conference place. The South side, however, evaded the contact this time, too.

In this situation, our side again sent a telephone message, and as a new compromise plan, we proposed the authorities take charge of the escort from Panmunjom to Seoul and from Seoul to Panmunjom, and that Chonminnyon, the sponsor of the talks, take charge of the escort around the quarters and the venue of the talks. Thus, we again proposed a meeting to decide on noon as the time of our delegation's passage through Panmunjom.

Such proposals by our side were reasonable measures for solving the problems. But the South side again stubbornly insisted it would meet us only if our side followed the escort by the authorities, thus refusing the contact.

For five hours in Panmunjom, our delegation sent telephone messages on seven occasions and made every sincere effort to solve problems while showing a compromise plan and making concessions. Because of the rude and persistent hindrance maneuvers of the South Korean side, however, our delegation was unable to the end to go to the Seoul preliminary contact for the Pan-National Rally.

Our delegation, regretting the failure to attend the second round of preliminary meetings, which had been prepared by Chonminnyon with the utmost sincerity, cannot repress our curse and indignation against the South Korean ruling bunch that blocked our participation in the talks.

Through events that took place in Panmunjom yesterday and today, everything has now become clear. It was revealed to the entire world that the South Korean authorities'remarks that they will allow our delegation to visit Seoul were not made out of their true intention, but were a cunning trick worked out as the last resort, being unable to ignore the spirit for reunification which has been enhanced rapidly in South Korea and fearing that the falsehood of the special statement made public some time would be exposed.

By blocking our delegation's passage to Seoul, the South Korean authorities showed that the great national exchange, free travel and so forth that they talked about constitute a lie and deception.

How can the word of a great national exchange—talked about even though the door can't open, even to five delegates—convince the people?

We absolutely will not overlook and tolerate the criminal act of the South Korean authorities, who schemed to frustrate the 15 August Pan-National Rally, a national festival for reunification, by interfering in it.

The South Korean authorities will be held totally responsible for all consequences arising from their antinational and antireunification act of blocking our delegation's visit to Seoul and of hindering the second round of preliminary talks.

No matter how frantically the South Korean ruling bunch may attempt to disturb it, the 15 August Pan-National Rally certainly will raise its curtain as a splendid festival for reunification, thanks to the united strength of all patriotic forces in the North, the South and abroad.

[Signed] The delegation of the North side's preparatory committee for the Pan-National Rally
[Dated] 27 July 1990, Panmunjom

South Has 'Ulterior Intention'

SK2707110590 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1039 GMT 27 Jul 90

["Shameless Outcry Contradictory to Common Sense"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang July 27 (KCNA)—The South Korean puppet minister of Unification Board, Hong Song-chol, on July 26 uttered a jargon concerning the participation of the North side's delegation in the second preliminary contact for the preparation of the Pan-National Rally scheduled to be held in Seoul. He said the North side ignores the basic agreement on following the "order of guidance" of the opposite side, which has been the "usage" in North-South relations and added that if the North side promises to observe their "order of guidance" they would accept the North side's delegation. This is a ridiculous and shameless outcry.

It is outrageous for him to talk about "usage."

Generally speaking, it is an elementary common sense and morality that the inviter guides the visitor and the visitor obeys to the guidance of the inviter. It is none other than "Chonminnyon" that invited the North side's delegation to the second preliminary contact to be held in Seoul. Accordingly, it is only too natural that our side should be guided by "Chonminnyon" and use the lodgings and the conference room appointed by it.

As far as the "usage" talked about by the "minister of Unification Board" is concerned, the two sides were guided by the host sides at the time of the North-South Coordination Committee, Red Cross talks and exchange of home-visiting groups. This has been the usage in North-South dialogue. In other words, the partner of the authorities- sponsored dialogue was guided by the authorities of the other side, and visitors invited by the Red Cross were guided by the Red Cross organization of the opposite side.

We ask Hong Song-chol: Were you guided by our authorities when you came to Pyongyang at the time of the exchange of home-visiting groups? His talk about "usage" makes us wonder if he has a normal function of thinking. In a nutshell, his outcry revealed his ulterior intention not to accept our side's delegation on any account.

Meeting Proposed for 30, 31 Jul

SK2807004490 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1437 GMT 27 Jul 90

[Letter of the North side's preparatory committee for the Pan-National Rally to the National Democratic Alliance of Korea (Chonminnyon) on 27 July—read by announcer]

[Text] To Chonminnyon:

Regardless of the active efforts of your alliance and our side, the delegation of the North side's preparatory committee, which was to participate in the second preliminary contacts in preparation for the Pan-National Rally was not able to cross Panmunjom in the very end due to the South Korean authorities' nasty and shameless maneuver, ignoring even the elementary formalities and procedures. Therefore, the delegation of the North side's preparatory committee was not able to participate in the much-awaited second preliminary contacts.

We express deep gratitude to your alliance for your sincere efforts toward this preliminary contact, especially under such difficult circumstances. We especially express deep gratitude to the various organizations for reunification and democracy and patriotic figures including Chonminnyon and the National Council of University Student Representatives (Chondaehyop) for their work in trying to allow our side's delegation to participate in the preliminary contacts.

All the incidents between us and the South Korean authorities and between Chonminnyon and the South Korean authorities over the matter of our delegation's entry into South Korea clearly show that the South Korean authorities are trying to frustrate by all means the Pan-National Rally, which is near at hand.

It is obvious that since the South Korean authorities refuse to accept our side's small five-member delegation under the pretext of formalities and procedures, it is quite impossible to arrange a meeting of delegates of the North, the South, and overseas in South Korea.

Therefore, with the rally just at hand and delegates from overseas staying in Seoul and based on the results of the past two preliminary contacts, we consider it necessary to have the final tripartite contact at an early date. Thus, we courteously propose that the third preliminary contacts be held in Pyongyang.

Under the present situation, Pyongyang will be the safest and most convenient venue for our tripartite preliminary contacts. Therefore, we invite your side's delegation and, through your alliance, the delegation of overseas compatriots to shortly visit Pyongyang through Panmunjom.

Any complicated procedures and formalities for the Pyongyang visit through Panmunjom of the delegates of your side and overseas are not necessary, and we have no intention of attaching conditions to it.

At the same time, we assure you that the authorities of our side will guarantee the personal safety of the delegations visiting Pyongyang.

The earlier our contact, the better. In this connection, we consider it desirable to have the third preliminary contacts for the Pan-National Rally on 30 and 31 July.

We hope for an affirmative reply from your alliance.

[Signed] Respectfully, the North side's preparatory committee for the Pan-National Rally
[Dated] 27 July 1990 Pyongyang

Hanminjon on News Conference

SK2807055090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0503 GMT 28 Jul 90

[Text] Pyongyang July 28 (KCNA)—The spokesman for the "South Korean National Democratic Front" (Hanminjon) in a statement July 24 said that our people will shatter the scheme of the No Tae-u group to abuse the reunification question for the security of "power," according to radio Voice of National Salvation.

The statement charges that the three puppet ministers of Unification Board, justice and national defence called a "joint press conference" and revealed their ulterior intention to frustrate the Pan-National Rally. The No Tae-u group that had not even recognized the Pan-National Rally itself, branding it "illegal", and totally blocked participation in it with "government" power, executed a swift volte-face ridiculously insisting on the "broad participation of organisations" when the preparations for the rally entered the final stage. This is a sinister attempt to thrust "government"-controlled anti-communist organisations into the Pan-National Rally and thus frustrate the gathering of compatriots at home and abroad for reunification, the statement says, and continues:

No Tae-u in his "July 7 Declaration" stated that he would regard the North as the "companion" and promote the exchange of figures of various circles between the North and the South. But, after that, he penalized such envoys of reunification as Rev. [Reverend] Mun Ik-hwan, Yim Su-kyong, the delegate of the "National Council of Student Representatives" (Chondaehyop), Father Mun Kyu-hyon after their trip to the North by invoking the "National Security Law".

How can the South Korean people believe the words of the No group and freely visit the North and the compatriots in the North expect their safe visit to the South when the "National Security Law [NSL]" still exists.

The sophism of the "minister of justice" who virtually refused to abolish the "NSL" only proved that the No group has no intention to promote North-South exchange nor will for reunification at all.

Hitting out at the rigmarole of the puppet minister of national defence that there is no concrete wall, the statement stresses:

No's "announcement of grand inter-Korean exchanges of people" and the later "joint press conference of the three ministers" are a thinly-veiled political trick to divert elsewhere the resentment of the people which is already bursting forth and save the crisis by abusing the name of reunification.

"Hanminjon" repeatedly and strongly urges the No group to immediately abolish the "NSL", the anti-reunification fascist law, release at once all the envoys of reunification and unconditionally pull down the concrete wall, the symbol of North-South confrontation and of division.

South's Apology Demanded

SK2807053790 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0521 GMT 28 Jul 90

[Text] Pyongyang July 28 (KCNA)—The South Korean authorities must apologize to the entire fellow countrymen for blocking the preliminary contact of delegates of the North, the South and overseas for the preparation of the Pan-National Rally, demand NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON today.

A NODONG SINMUN news analyst says:

The South Korean authorities, elbowing aside the delegates of the "coalition for national democratic movement" (Chonminnyon) which initiated the Pan-National Rally and invited us to the preliminary contact, tried to rule the roost in all matters that must be within authority of the delegation of the North side's preparatory committee for the Pan-National Rally and Chonminnyon. This was a premeditated plot to frustrate the second preliminary contact scheduled in Seoul.

Such mean obstructive moves of the South Korean authorities bespeak that they have not yet discarded such self-opinionated concept of "unified channel of dialogue" and outdated mode of thinking.

Nobody will be fooled by "inter-Korean exchanges of people" and "free travel" advertised by those who prevented even a few people of the North side from going to Seoul and a delegate of Chonminnyon from getting into the Panmunjom area. The "grand inter-Korean exchanges of people" and "free travel" trumpted about by the South Korean authorities are, in the final analysis, nothing but an intrigue to help themselves out of their own serious political uneasiness and bridge over the ruling crisis.

We will do our utmost to thwart the obstructive moves of the separatists and hold the August Pan-National Rally as the first national jubilee of reunification in the 45-year long division of the country so as to make the rally a historical gathering which will promote national reconciliation and unity and contribute to the cause of the country's reunification.

Statement on South's Actions

SK2907063690 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 28 Jul 90

[Statement by the delegation of the North side's preparatory committee for the Pan-National Rally, issued 28 July—read by announcer]

[Text] As has already been revealed, due to the nasty and shameless maneuvers of the South Korean authorities, the delegation of the North side's preparatory committee for the Pan-National Rally was not able to participate in the second preliminary contacts arranged by the National Democratic Alliance of Korea [Chonminnyon].

All incidents that occurred this time in relation to the issue of our side's delegation participating in the second preliminary contacts showed without doubt the desperate intention of the South Korean authorities to frustrate the Pan-National Rally in whatever way.

The South Korean authorities until now have put forth various methods to obstruct the preparation work for the rally. it is also awkward and unsightly for the South Korean authorities to pretend to turn into a supporter at this time when the rally is near at hand. The South Korean authorities are also impertinently interfering in other people's business and trying to control all matters by claiming that they would escort our delegation and that we had to use the lodgings and venue of the contacts provided by themselves, pushing aside Chonminnyon which had prepared and invited our delegation to the preliminary contacts. This is truly an act of a vagrant who truly does not know what politics and morality are and who is ignoring even elementary formalities, procedures, and customs.

In the working-level contacts of both sides, where it was to conclude the contacts by briefly negotiating the procedures for crossing Panmunjom, the South Korean authorities created complications by bringing in issues of escort, lodgings, and venue of the contacts which are matters beyond its jurisdiction and rejected all of our repeated proposals for compromise. Later, the South Korean authorities even avoided the working-level contacts themselves and ran away. Thus, this prevented our side's delegation from participating in the second preliminary contacts.

All matters that have occurred in Panmunjom during the past two days nakedly showed how the South Korean authorities shamefully, unsightly, and indiscriminately run amuck in employing means to frustrate the Pan-National Rally and the preliminary contacts to hold the rally.

We recognize that this kind of act by the South Korean authorities is an intolerable mockery toward the whole nation which desires national unity and the nation's reunification, and a stern defilement toward us and Chonminnyon who have worked together to achieve the Pan-National Rally. We sharply denounce this.

For the South Korean authorities to come forward abruptly to push aside the host and meddle in the preparation work for the Pan-National Rally, which has now reached the final phase after long, smooth progress is a shameless and rude interference and is their premeditated strategic maneuver to obstruct the Pan-National Rally by all means.

Ever since the first day of the initiation of the Pan-National Rally in South Korea, the authorities regarded this as heretical and have suppressed the figures involved in it. It was they who had barred Chonminnyon from participating in the first preliminary contact held in West Berlin. Now, with what face are they claiming that people of broad strata must be allowed to attend the rally and with what purpose are they trying to thrust even their government- controlled and subsidized antireunification organizations into the rally? How else can this be construed except as the wicked intention to spoil the food now ready?

The current situation reveals that the head of the South Korean authorities' 20 July advertisement about national exchange and free travel was nothing but a petty trick to deceive the public opinion at home and abroad, and it fully showed the people of the whole world how persistent the South Korean authorities are in resorting to their antireunification, seclusionist policy.

With no sophistry can the South Korean authorities justify their impure act of not allowing a mere five delegates of the North side to enter South Korea, all the while talking about national exchange. Also, it is not possible to rationalize their attempt to block the way for our side's delegation to meet the South Korean people on the pretext of escort, although they had said they would ensure free travel to the South side's areas, ensure meeting with anyone, and holding free activities.

This behavior of the South Korean authorities, who prevented fellow countrymen living in the North from traveling to the South and meeting with the South Korean people, revealed the vulnerability of the antireunification fascist dictators who clearly regard their fellow countrymen with hostility and who are afraid of the people.

The South Korean authorities must find an answer by themselves from the fate of the preceding dictators on what result this will bring about.

The Pan-National Rally is truly an arena of unity of all the patriotic forces of the North, South, and overseas who desire the nation's peace and reunification, and this is also a historic arena of dialogue for national reunification, which is to shoulder the light of reunification of the nineties with united strength.

We believe that to resolve the issue of the nation's reunification in conformity with the desire of the nation, it is necessary to have dialogue between the authorities. Nevertheless, it is also equally necessary to hold nongovernmental dialogue involving all political parties, groups, and people from all walks of life. It is also important to have high-level authoritative talks, but the Pan-National Rally is equally important.

We seriously warn the South Korean authorities to act with discretion, pondering the consequences of their acts to obstruct and frustrate the Pan-National Rally.

We proposed to have the third preliminary contacts soon in Pyongyang following the preliminary contacts already held between Chonminnyon and the overseas side in Seoul, and had politely asked delegates of Chonminnyon and the delegates of the overseas side to come to Pyongyang through Panmunjom.

This kind of our proposal and request were made after taking into consideration the statement of the South Korean minister of the National Unification Board, who said that if the delegates of Chonminnyon expressed their wish to visit Pyongyang for the preliminary contacts before the Pan-National Rally, they might be allowed. We make it clear once again that there is no problem as regards procedures and formalities, and there can be no obstacle in the travel of the delegates of Chonminnyon into Pyongyang through Panmunjom with the delegates of the overseas side.

If the South Korean authorities should block the coming to Pyongyang by the delegates of Chonminnyon along with the delegates of the overseas side as they blocked the delegates of our side from going to Seoul, they will be committing an even more unpardonable crime before the nation.

We express apprehension over the ill-boding signs already shown in the attitude of the South Korean authorities. We will watch over future developments.

We warn that the South Korean authorities should act with discretion and stop digging a pit for themselves any longer.

All patriotic fellow countrymen of the North, South, and overseas must join efforts and wisdom to resolutely drive away the obstructions and maneuvers by the South Korean authorities. Then they will for sure gather in front of the national arena for the dialogue of reunification amidst expectations and blessings from the whole nation. The upcoming Pan-National Rally will also be celebrated as a historic festival in which it has an epochal significance in the nationwide struggle to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

[Dated] 28 July 1990 Pyongyang

North Contacts Chonminnyon

SK3007052590 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 30 Jul 90

["Radio" message of the North side's preparatory committee for the Pan-National Rally to the National Democratic Alliance of Korea dated 30 July]

[Text] Considering the fact that the South Korean authorities rejected the direct receipt of the letter of the chairman of the North side's preparatory committee for the Pan-National Rally to the Chonminnyon on 24 July by the Chonminnyon delegates at Panmunjom, the North side's preparatory committee on 30 July is forced to send this message to the Chonminnyon over the air. The radio message from the North side's preparatory committee for the Pan-National Rally to the Chonminnyon in connection with the third round of preliminary contacts to be held in Pyongyang is as follows.

To the Chonminnyon:

We are glad that your organization, despite the difficult environment, met the delegates of the overseas promotion headquarters and successfully held the second round of preliminary contacts for the Pan-National Rally. We are confidently looking forward to a successful Pan-National Rally which, as a result of the second round of preliminary contacts participated in by the delegates of your organization and the overseas delegates, will be held in 15 days. We inform you of our views concerning the third round of preliminary contacts to be held in Pyongyang as follows.

To achieve the Pan-National Rally, the third round of preliminary contacts will be a significant meeting in that the three-way delegates from the North, the South, and overseas will participate for the first time.

As is known, the first round of preliminary contacts which was held in West Berlin last June had to be a two-way contact between us and the overseas side because the South Korean authorities opposed the holding of the Pan-National Rally and prohibited the Chonminnyon delegates from leaving the country. The second round of preliminary contacts which was held several days ago became a two-way contact between the Chonminnyon and the overseas side as the delegates of our side could not enter Seoul because of the South Korean authorities' intentional obstruction.

This abnormal development which arouses the deep concern of all the reunification forces in the North, the South, and overseas—except for a handful of divisionist forces—should not be repeated again. Aspiring to this, we proposed the third round of preliminary contacts participated in by us, the Chonminnyon, and the overseas side be held in Pyongyang on 30 and 31 July.

We appreciate that your Chonminnyon and the overseas side agreed to our views and proposed that the third round of preliminary contacts be held in Pyongyang and agree with your opinion that this contact ought to be made on 6 August in view of the prevailing circumstances.

The third round of preliminary contacts to be held in Pyongyang is the continuation of the first and second rounds, and the delegations to participate in it are determined by the promotion committees of the North, the South, and overseas who have jointly pushed ahead with the preparations for the Pan-National Rally with common aspiration and desire for the fatherland reunification for as long as two years. Furthermore, since the preliminary contact is to be participated in by the delegates of the promotion committees for the Pan-National Rally organized in all the regions, we must say that the attempt of the South Korean authorities to wedge other organizations into it is not only in violation of the spirit of this agreement and the principles concerning the qualifications of the participants in the preliminary meeting but is rude as well.

Nevertheless, the South Korean authorities ignored all this and raved about the participation by people from all walks of life. They are even attempting to wedge themselves into the preliminary contact. We can never overlook this. [choltaero mugin halsu opsumnida] We think that the third round of preliminary contacts should be participated in by the delegates who participated in the first and second rounds and that this is the best way to ensure the continuity of the discussion of problems and to bring the contacts to a successful conclusion.

The Chonminnyon delegates' visit to Pyongyang will involve no obstacles or burdens. As we have already said, no complicated or difficult procedure will be necessary for the passage through the North side area of Panmunjom by the Chonminnyon delegates. The South Korean authorities should have no rationale or reason to stop the Chonminnyon delegates from visiting Pyongyang to participate in the third round of preliminary contacts now that the unification minister, in the three ministers' joint news conference in connection with the special announcement, officially announced that if the Chonminnyon side applies for a visit to Pyongyang, it will be granted.

The road for the Chonminnyon delegates to visit Pyongyang is wide open. From our side, the vice chairman of the preparatory committee for the Pan-National Rally, several delegates of the preparatory committee, and figures from various strata will be present at Panmunjom at 0900 on 6 August to warmly welcome the delegates of your Chonminnyon to guide their way to Pyongyang. [Signed] Best regards.
Yun Ki-pok, chairman of the North side's preparatory committee for the Pan-National Rally, 30 July 1990

Koreans in Japan Meet on Rally

SK3007054790 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0502 GMT 30 Jul 90

[Text] Pyongyang July 30 (KCNA)—A central meeting of Koreans in Japan to "attend the August 15 Pan-National Rally for accelerating national reunification" was held in Tokyo on July 27, according to a KNS [Korean News Service] report from Tokyo.

Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), made a speech at the meeting.

Noting that the purpose of the August 15 Pan-National Rally is to bring together the efforts of all the fellow countrymen at home and abroad, the subject of the movement for reunification, and thereby smash the criminal "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u clique and achieve national reunification in the '90s at any cost, he stressed that the Pan-National Rally is a grand historical event worthy of special record in the Korean people's struggle for national reunification and a great festival of national unity.

We have become all the more convinced through the Osaka-Tokyo "grand march of Koreans in Japan for participating in the August 15 Pan-National Rally, accelerating national reunification" which has been held so far from July 18 that no force on earth can block the road ahead of us along which the compatriots in the North and South of the homeland and overseas are advancing as one toward reunification, he stressed, adding: We vehemently condemn with surging national indignation the No Tae-u clique for resorting to criminal attempts to obstruct and foil the Pan-National Rally, calling for deceitful "inter-Korean exchanges of people" while leaving the main stumbling blocks lying in the way of North-South free travel and full-scale opening as they are.

The meeting was addressed by Wadaru Kubo, vice-chairman of the Japan Socialist Party, Kanobu Sekiguchi, secretary general of the Japan National Council against A-H Bombs, and Hiroshi Wakabayashi, secretary general of the Japanese Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea.

325 solidarity messages and letters from Japanese dietmen, political parties, organizations and individual figures were introduced at the meeting.

A delegation to the Pan-National Rally was introduced and head of the delegation So Man-sul, vice-chairman of the Chongnyon Central Standing Committee, manifested their resolution.

A letter to the Pan-National Rally for peace and reunification of the homeland was adopted there.

North Agrees to 6 Aug Meeting

SK3007100990 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 30 Jul 90

[Text] Pyongyang July 30 (KCNA)—Hailing the fact that your coalition and the overseas side share the same view with us and agreed to have the third preliminary contact in Pyongyang, we agreed to your coalition's opinion to have the contact on August 6, taking the situation into account, said Yun Ki-pok, chairman of the North side's preparatory committee for the Pan-National Rally, in a radio message to the coalition for the national democratic movement (Chonminnyon) of South Korea.

Clarifying the North side's view with regard to the third preliminary contact to be held in Pyongyang, the message says:

Since the "unification minister" at a "joint press interview of three ministers" following the "special announcement" officially stated that if Chonminnyon applied for visit to Pyongyang he would "allow" it, the South Korean authorities have neither justification nor reason to block delegates of Chonminnyon from visiting Pyongyang to participate in the third preliminary contact.

The road for Chonminnyon delegates to visit Pyongyang is open wide.

Vice-chairman and delegates of the North side's preparatory committee for the Pan-National Rally and personages of different circles will go to Panmunjom at nine on the morning of August 6 and warmly receive delegates of your coalition and guide them to Pyongyang.

Party Decries South's 'Scheme'

SK3007102490 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1004 GMT 30 Jul 90

[Text] Pyongyang July 30 (KCNA)—Yi Kye-paek, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party, released a statement on Monday denouncing the scheme of the South Korean authorities to frustrate the Pan-National Rally.

He said the South Korean authorities barred the delegation of the North side's preparatory committee from passing through Panmunjom to participate in the second preliminary contact for the Pan-National Rally in Seoul at the invitation of the "coalition for national democratic movement" (Chonminnyon) and this is a premeditated obstruction to frustrate the Pan-National Rally.

What the South Korean authorities perpetrated, elbowing aside "Chonminnyon", was an outrage of shameless villains bereft of elementary morality and an intolerable insult to us and "Chonminnyon" that have made efforts together for the Pan-National Rally, he vehemently condemned it.

From the first days after "Chonminnyon" of South Korea initiated the convocation of the Pan-National Rally the South Korean authorities have suppressed the figures concerned, branding it as heretical, he noted, and continued:

They, afraid of the pressure of the people at home and abroad, went through the motion of recognizing the initiative of "Chonminnyon" to have the second preliminary contact in Seoul only to resort to intrigues to frustrate it.

It is the height of impudence for them to claim that "all strata" should be represented at the Pan-National Rally and even at the proposed third preliminary contact.

Yi Kye-paek further said:

The South Korean authorities must not obstruct the preparation of the Pan-National Rally with a foolish trick but unconditionally open the way to delegates of "Chonminnyon" so they may participate in the third contact to be held in Pyongyang.

If they obstruct even the third preliminary contact and persistently manoeuvre to frustrate the Pan-National Rally, they will never evade the responsibility for the consequences arising therefrom.

Chondaehyop Sending Delegates

SK3007102790 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT 30 Jul 90

[Text] Pyongyang July 30 (KCNA)—The South Korean National Council of Student Representatives (Chondaehyop) declared that it would send delegates to the third preliminary contact for the Pan-National Rally to be held in Pyongyang, according to a report.

Student Song Kap-sok, chairman of Chondaehyop, now on the wanted list of the puppet authorities, said this in an interview given to KYODO News Service at Chonnam University in Kwangju on July 28.

He said Chondaehyop plans to organize a reunification march from Cheju Island to Panmunjom starting August 4. The planned activities are aimed at expanding the movement for the reunification of the Korean peninsula on the grass roots level, Song said.

He also said that more than 20,000 South Korean students will apply to the "government" in September and October for permission to visit the North for academic exchanges.

Further on Efforts To Conduct High-Level Talks

Foreign Ministry on Approach

SK3007011290 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 29 Jul 90

[Statement by DPRK Foreign Ministry spokesman on recent efforts by "some countries" regarding the Korean question, on 29 July—read by announcer]

[Text] Statement by the DPRK Foreign Ministry spokesman: North-South High-Level Talks will be held in the near future amid the interest of all the Korean people and international society. The North-South High-Level Talks are the highest level meeting in the North-South dialogue that we have ever had and offer a bright prospect for progress in the dialogue.

All the nation ardently expects the North-South High-Level Talks to be successfully carried out, and thus, greatly contribute to solving the reunification question. We will make every sincere effort toward making the North-South High-Level Talks a successful dialogue that will be a turning point in the country's peace and peaceful reunification in conformity with the desire of all the nation.

The peace-loving people of the world also rejoice over the fact that the North-South High-Level Talks are going to be held soon. They want the talks to contribute to alleviating tension on the Korean peninsula, to realizing disarmament, and to opening a breakthrough for reunification.

At this important time, the countries that have a connection with the Korean question should make all possible efforts to aid the hard- won dialogue between the North and the South of Korea and should not do anything that hinders dialogue. However, seeing the recent moves of some countries that have a connection with the Korean question, they welcome North-South High-Level Talks on the one hand. On the other, they counter this with suspicious acts. These countries are inspiring the South Korean authorities to use dialogue for confrontation and competition.

The past failure of North-South dialogue is closely related to the U.S. instigating the persons in authority of South Korea to split and confront. The failure to achieve progress in North-South dialogue in the past was because of the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise that the United States waged together with South Korea.

If the United States sincerely welcomes North-South dialogue, it should encourage North-South dialogue by clarifying in advance that it will stop the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise and should convert into practice its lipservice on the withdrawal of U.S. forces stationed in South Korea.

The United States, however, has not yet declared that it will stop staging the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise, even up to this day when North-South High-Level Talks are going to be held. Even these days, it frequently stages air strike exercises against us and it is bringing into South Korea a mass of up-to-date fighter F-18As and other military equipment, thus aggravating the situation.

The United States demands the discontinuation of terrorism which has nothing to do with us and unduly provokes us with the question of a nuclear safeguards agreement, while on its part still continuing to threaten us with nuclear weapons.

The U.S. behavior makes us unable to participate in dialogue in peace.

We also cannot overlook the fact that some countries that are connected with the Korean question are becoming more blatant with each passing day in their behavior to perpetuate and legitimize the state of the current division, instead of realizing that they are responsible for the continuation of the Korean division.

Since the North and South in Korea have agreed to discuss the question of the joint UN membership under a single seat, no one should do anything that will go against this.

Instigating the simultaneous UN entries of the North and South in Korea or the unilateral entry by either side will do nothing but pour cold water on the North-South dialogue for reunification and continue the division and confrontation on the Korean peninsula.

The South Korean authorities, even at this time when the North- South High-Level Talks are in sight, still continue to go outside with the question of reunification, which is an internal affair of our nation.

Why do some countries, though they should correctly comprehend this and should act pertinently, place emphasis on the recognition of the so-called two Koreas and the establishment of relations based on this? This is not understandable.

Today, when the question of reunification has been placed on the timetable in Korea and reunification of divided countries has become a world trend, an emphatic stress is made, as if there are two states in Korea and the possibility of establishing so-called diplomatic relations with South Korea is even talked about. From any angle, this is an act aimed at hampering reunification and perpetuating division.

This kind of act, which runs counter to the trend of the times, must be stopped. Only this can help North-South dialogue designed to ease tension on the Korean peninsula and achieve reunification.

The DPRK Government expects that the government and people of all peace-loving countries will direct due attention to our Republic's just assertions and efforts for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and will affirmatively contribute to the alleviation of tension on the Korean peninsula and to its reunification.

Soviet Ministry Comments

SK3007045590 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0443 GMT 30 Jul 90

[Text] Moscow July 28 (KCNA)—A spokesman for the Soviet Foreign Ministry in a statement July 28 mentioned the agreement on holding North-South High-Level Talks reached between the two sides of Korea, according to a TASS report.

The resumption of dialogue between the North and South of Korea is, above all, a result of the consistent efforts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the statement remarked.

Noting that the DPRK has been making strenuous efforts for many years to end the military confrontation by means of drastically reducing the troops and armaments of the North and the South, getting foreign troops and nuclear weapons withdrawn from South Korea and making the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free, peace zone, it pointed out that the May 31 proposal of the DPRK for taking confidence-building steps in the military field opens a noticeable possibility of easing the tensions in Korea.

It said that overcoming confrontation on the Korean peninsula and creating an atmosphere of trust and mutual understanding between the North and South of Korea will be in accord with the interests of the entire Korean people and with the cause of peace and security in Korea and the Asia- Pacific region.

Ambassador to Yugoslavia on Dialogue With South

LD2607175690 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1604 GMT 26 Jul 90

[Text] Belgrade, July 26 (TANJUG)—The reopening of a dialogue between North and South Korea is a result of our independent policy and our continuous efforts to bring about the unification of our fatherland through dialogue, by peaceful and autonomous means along the path of great national unity. It is not a result of any external influence—ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) to Yugoslavia Chi Chae-yong told TANJUG on Thursday.

"Some people" are spreading wrong ideas that the DPR of Korea has approached the reopening of dialogue in order to free itself from an "isolation" due to external pressures and "rapprochement" between the Soviet Union and South Korea, ambassador Chae-yong stressed. He remarked that those people "have on mind some other political goals."

We do not want to be hampered, but we want all countries to genuinely help us make the dialogue successful and bring about the unification of the country. They would thus contribute to ensuring peace and security in Asia, the Pacific and throughout the world, ambassador Chi Chae-yong said.

As for a specific accord on the two countries' prime ministers meeting, as announced, in September, preliminary talks on this matter are proceeding normally, the ambassador said.

He pointed out that the DPR of Korea was the first to propose on July 5 that the border ner Panmunjom be opened on August 15, provided the South Korean side has pulled down a 240-km-long concrete wall and has repealed the state security law under which people visiting the north are being persecuted in South Korea.

It was only later, on July 20, that Seoul proposed, without mentioning the conditions set by the DPR of Korea, the opening of only one border crossing during a period of five days, which in no way provides for a normal and permanent passage of people across the border.

Ambassador Chi Chae-yong added that preparations are in progress for a nationwide event, a big festival in Panmunjom on the occasion of August 15, to be attended by people from both the North and the South, as well as those living abroad.

MAC Delegate Hosts Reception on Anniversary

SK2807053290 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0516 GMT 28 Jul 90

[Text] Pyongyang July 28 (KCNA)—Maj. Gen. [Major General] Choe Ui-ung, senior member of our side to the Military Armistice Commission [MAC], gave a reception last evening on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the victory of the great fatherland liberation war.

Invited there were the member of the Chinese people's volunteers of the Korean-Chinese side to the MAC, the chief and the members of the CPV Liaison Office and the Czechoslovak, Polish, Swiss and Swedish members and staffers of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission.

Officials concerned were present on the occasion.

Speeches were made at the reception which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

International Jurists on ROK Student's Actions

SK2807064290 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0536 GMT 28 Jul 90

[Text] Pyongyang July 28 (KCNA)—The delegation of international jurists made public here Wednesday a fact-finding report on the activities of Yim Su-kyong.

Noting that the delegation of international jurists for the probe into the activities of Yim Su-kyong which consisted of delegates of France, the United States and Britain, during its stay in the DPRK, heard statements of persons who had contacted with Yim around the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students [WFYS], the report outlines her activities.

At the invitation of the international preparatory committee for the 13th WFYS, it says, the South Korean "National Council of Student Representatives" (Chondaehyop) dispatched Yim Su-kyong as its delegate to the Pyongyang festival.

Yim Su-kyong participated in functions of the 13th WFYS as the delegate of Chondaehyop together with more than 20,000 foreign guests from 180 countries.

There she spoke about disarmament, nuclear disarmament in particular, withdrawal of the U.S. forces and removal of the foreign military bases from South Korea and the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. But she mentioned nothing else, directly or indirectly.

At meetings, she left her writings, the contents of which were only reunification, the homogeneity and same blood of the nation.

The "joint declaration of the students in North and South on the independent and peaceful reunification of the country", the only official document which was drafted with her direct cooperation and announced on July 7, 1989, tells clearly that she was always interested only in national reunification. Yim had been authorized by Chondaehyop to sign the joint declaration.

Recalling that Yim also participated in the international peace march for peace and reunification of the Korean peninsula, the report says that during the march Yim demonstrated her ardent desire for national reunification and acted with her own view in all other problems.

At the Pyongyang Changchung Cathedral on August 6 and 13 she offered prayers with Father Mun Kyu-hyon. Hearing about the function program worked out by students in Pyongyang for her on July 12, 1989, she requested that everything not concerned with the reunification be struck out.

Exposing the outrage of the South Korean repressive machines in illegally arresting and punishing coed Yim Su-kyong, the report terms the trial of Yim as one which set no value on the elementary principle of impartiality.

All facts show the absurdity of the South Korean "law" called "democracy" and tell that the "National Security Law" and Seoul authorities' "policies" ignore the principles of the international law, the report says, and goes on:

The "National Security Law" of the No Tae-u "regime" is entirely unjust, in essence.

This "law" is so made as to be interpreted by the authorities at their free will to suppress people.

Under no pretext, however, can the "law" is [as received] applicable to the case of Yim Su-kyong.

Nobody will say that the participation of a young woman student in a festival of youth and students posed a menace to the "state" and people of South Korea.

It is a fact open to the public that Yim Su-kyong has been to North Korea.

She did not "escape" or "smuggle" into the North.

All her activities were conducted before the eyes of press circles and people from different countries.

To hope for peace and reunification cannot be an object of any legal punishment, but it provides a legal ground for free travel between the North and South of Korea.

For the realisation of free travel all the "legal" obstacles including the "National Security Law" must be abolished unconditionally in South Korea.

Decisive steps, concrete and significant, like the demolition of the concrete wall lying between the North and the South must be taken.

If the opening between North and South is to be realised, all the prisoners of conscience including the Rev. [Reverend] Mun Ik-hwan, Father Mun Kyu-hyon and coed Yim Su-kyong must be released.

KCNA Reports U.S. Forces' 'Aerial Espionage'

SK2707231190 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1516 GMT 27 Jul 90

[Text] Pyongyang July 27 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialists brought Okinawa-based "E-3" AWACS into the sky above the area near the military demarcation line [MDL] at around 10 in the morning of July 25 and let it make a shuttle fight [as received] for long hours from east to west to commit electronic espionage on the strategic depth and air targets in the northern half of Korea, bringing the number of the cases to six up to this date since the beginning of July according to military sources.

The U.S. imperialists sent "U-2" high-altitude strategic reconnaissance plane into the sky above the MDL from around 7:25 to 12:15 today, which made a shuttle fight [as received] from west to east to commit aerial espionage on the depth and main objects in a vast area of the northern half of Korea. Its cases totalled 27 as of July 27.

The U.S. "RV-1," "RC-12," "RF-4" and "EH-60" and other types of tactical reconnaissance planes repeatedly flew over the area of the MDL on several occasions every day to commit an intensive aerial espionage on targets in the frontline area of our side.

The aerial espionage by various types of U.S. reconnaissance planes totalled some 140 cases in July.

'Deceptive' U.S. Nuclear Disarmament Viewed

SK2907084190 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0833 GMT 29 Jul 90

[Text] Pyongyang July 29 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today exposes the deceptive nature of the U.S. imperialists' "nuclear disarmament" and their true color as nuclear warmaniacs.

The news analyst says:

While calling for "nuclear disarmament" outwardly, the U.S. imperialists have not yet renounced their wild nuclear designs.

The U.S. reactionary ruling circles are giving spurs to nuclear arms buildup and nuclear war preparations, vociferating about "termination of the cold war" and "advent of the era of peace".

The U.S. imperialists are trying to make up for the quantitative reduction of nuclear weapons with the production and development of more sophisticated and efficient nuclear weapons, so as to attain nuclear supremacy.

They regard the nuclear strategy as the key-point in the execution of their reactionary world strategy and anti-socialist strategy.

The U.S. reactionary circles have described the modernization and reinforcement of their nuclear armed forces as the "deterrent to war". This is a rigmarole to veil their criminal nuclear war preparations.

The U.S. imperialists, in actuality, intend to make a nuclear adventure in Korea.

They plan to launch a nuclear offensive against our Republic and other socialist countries with South Korea which has turned into the biggest nuclear base in the Far East as the stronghold.

The U.S. imperialists must cool their head which has got over-heated in nuclear hysterics, stresses the news analyst.

China's 'Struggle' for 'Reunification' Supported

SK2807062390 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0553 GMT 28 Jul 90

[Text] Pyongyang July 28 (KCNA)—Just is China's stand that it is a matter of political character related to her sovereignty for some countries to establish official relations with Taiwan in any field, says NODONG SINMUN Saturday in a commentary.

The news analyst says:

It is improper that some countries which have diplomatic relations with China try to establish official relations with Taiwan at a time when the desire for reunification of the country is growing as never before among the Chinese people.

Behaviour of some countries cannot be construed otherwise than an act of laying obstacles in the struggle of the government of the people's Republic of China and the Chinese people for the reunification of the country.

It only encourages the splittists in Taiwan and creates a favourable condition for the "two Chinas" plot.

To respect the sovereignty of other countries is an elementary principle to be observed in foreign relations and a requirement of international law.

We support the just stand of China toward Taiwan and the struggle of the Chinese people for the reunification of the country.

The Chinese people will certainly achieve national reunification in accordance with the policy of "one country, two systems".

West German Writer Arrives in Pyongyang

SK2707225690 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1514 GMT 27 Jul 90

[Text] Pyongyang July 27 (KCNA)—Luise Rinser, woman writer of West Germany arrived here yesterday by air.

She was met at the airport by Kim Yong-son, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Reportage on Irish Communist Party's Visit

Delegation Arrives

SK2707224390 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1515 GMT 27 Jul 90

[Text] Pyongyang July 27 (KCNA)—A delegation of the Communist Party of Ireland [CPI] headed by Eoin O'Murchu, vice- chairman of the CPI National Executive Committee, arrived in Pyongyang Thursday.

It was met at the airport by Kim Yong-son, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Workers' Party Hosts Banquet

SK2807061890 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0526 GMT 28 Jul 90

[Text] Pyongyang July 28 (KCNA)—The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] gave a banquet last evening for the visiting delegation of the Communist Party of Ireland.

Invited there were the members of the delegation led by Eoin O'Murchu, deputy chairman of the National Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Ireland.

Kim Yong-sun, secretary, and Kim Hyong-u, vice-director of a department, of the Central Committee of the WPK, and other officials concerned were present.

Speeches were exchanged at the banquet.

Cuban Delegation, Others Arrive in Pyongyang

SK2707232990 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1520 GMT 27 Jul 90

[Text] Pyongyang July 27 (KCNA)—A delegation of the Communist Party of Cuba headed by Jesus Montane Oropesa, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, political advisor to the first secretary of the party Central Committee [C.C.] and chairman of the Cuban Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification, a party workers' delegation of the Communist Party of China headed by Xu Ruixin, deputy director of the General Office of the CPC Central Committee, Raul Valdes Vivo, member of the C.C., the Communist Party of Cuba and director of the "Riko Lopez" [as received] higher party school, and his party, and a delegation of the Information Ministry of Bangladesh headed by Syed Ahmed, secretary of the ministry, arrived in Pyongyang on July 27.

Meeting With Cubans Celebrates Anniversary

SK2907084390 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0820 GMT 29 Jul 90

[Text] Pyongyang July 29 (KCNA)—A meeting to mark the 37th anniversary of the July 26 armed uprising of the Cuban people was held at the People's Palace of Culture on July 28.

The meeting was participated in by Comrade Kang Hui-won, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee [C.C.] of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] and vice-premier of the Administration Council, Kim Yong-son, secretary of the C.C., the WPK, Chong Chun-ki, chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, Kim Hyong-u, vice-director of a department of the C.C., the WPK, other officials concerned and working people in the city.

Invited to the meeting were the delegation of the Communist Party of Cuba [CPC] headed by Jesus Montane Oropesa, member of the Central Committee [C.C] of the CPC, political advisor to the first secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Cuban Committee for Supporting the Korean Reunification, Raul Valdes Vivo, member of the C.C., the CPC and director of the Nico Lopez Higher Party School, and his companion, other Cuban guests, Cuban Ambassador to Korea Juan Jose Leon Vega and officials of his embassy.

Chairman Chong Chun-ki made a speech at the meeting.

Noting that the attack on the Moncada Barracks by the Cuban revolutionaries 37 years ago was a historical event which set the beginning of the Cuban revolution that overthrew the U.S. imperialists and the dictatorial power of Batista, their stooge, and brought the freedom and liberation to the Cuban people, he said that from that time the Cuban people entered a new stage of their anti-U.S., anti-dictatorial struggle and finally won in the revolution through ordeals and struggle.

After the victory the heroic Cuban people have resolutely smashed the anti-Cuba moves of the U.S. imperialists and vigorously propelled the revolution and construction, he said, and went on: Today Cuba is standing imposingly as a beacon of the hope of the fighting Latin American people and the banner of the struggle for national independence and sovereignty.

Noting that the U.S. imperialists are now behaving more arrogantly, hating Cuba as a thorn in their flesh, he said it is nothing but a daydream for them to break the revolutionary mettle of the Cuban people and block their victorious advance.

The Cuban people, who have a strong revolutionary principle and spirit of the anti-imperialist independence and remain faithful to the cause of socialism, are closely united around the Communist Party led by Comrade Fidel Castro, the supreme leader of the Cuban revolution, and they boundlessly love and value their motherland which provides them with a true life and happiness, he stressed.

He declared that the Korean people will further consolidate the traditional relations of friendship between Korea and Cuba and fight to the end for the victory of the cause of socialism hand in hand with the fraternal Cuban people without the slightest vacillation in any storm and trial.

Speaking next, Jesus Montane Oropesa said:

Cuba's solidarity with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has always been a matter of principle. Cuba supports the five-point policy of national reunification put forward by Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people, at the first session of the Ninth Supreme People's Assembly.

If the South Korean puppets have the willingness for the country's reunification, they should demolish the concrete wall and permit free travel and complete opening between the North and the South. All the Korean people in the North and the South will smash the "two Koreas" plot and reunify Korea without fail.

The Cuban and Korean peoples are advancing in the Western and Eastern Hemispheres under the uplifted banner of socialism.

Our two peoples are guided by Comrade Fidel Castro and Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leaders, and have great parties.

There is no force in the world to break this strong will of our two peoples.

Our people rejoice at the achievements made by the DPRK under the guidance of the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader of the fraternal Korean people Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The peoples of Cuba and Korea will remain united with each other in the struggle against imperialism, and there will be only victory and honour in our way.

The committee for cultural relations with foreign countries gave a reception Saturday on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the July 26 armed uprising of the Cuban people.

Kim Il-song Cables Peru's President Fujimori

SK2807060890 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0511 GMT 28 Jul 90

[Text] Pyongyang July 28 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Friday sent a message of greetings to Alberto Fujimori upon his inauguration as president of the Republic of Peru.

The message wishes the president great success in his work for the promotion of national unity, the economic revival and development and prosperity of the country.

It expresses the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries will continue to strengthen and develop in the idea of independence, peace and friendship.

Kim Il-song Receives Outgoing Zimbabwean Envoy

SK2707105190 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1037 GMT 27 Jul 90

[Text] Pyongyang July 27 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song today received Zimbabwean Ambassador E.P. to Korea Nicholas Tasunungurwa Goche, who paid a farewell call on him.

Present on the occasion were Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and an official of the Zimbabwean Embassy here.

President Kim Il-song had a conversation with the ambassador.

Second High-Rise Hotel Said Under Construction

SK2707221490 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1511 GMT 27 Jul 90

[Text] Pyongyang July 27 (KCNA)—Another high-rise hotel is now under construction on the Yanggak Islet, Pyongyang. Its frame assembling has been completed.

This beautiful islet is on the River Taedong flowing through Pyongyang.

A 48-storied building of triangular shape in cross section has taken shape on this islet. It adds grandeur and beauty to the capital city in harmony with the football stadium and the Pyongyang international cinema house which were built on the islet as grand monumental edifices.

The floor space of the hotel is 86,000 square metres, of which 22,000 square metres are covered by service establishments.

The hotel is designed to be clad with glasses. And two transparent observation lifts will be installed there.

It will have a modern two-storied car park with an accomodation of hundreds of cars in the basement.

The hotel is being built on the highest level to offer all conveniences to the guests.

The service facilities will include a swimming pool, a ballroom, a cinema house, an aquarium, a sports and amusement hall, a banquet hall, a round-shape conference room and ethnic restaurants. Two-storied observation restaurants will lie atop the main building of the hotel, the upper one revolving.

The construction of the hotel has been undertaken by the Construction Bureau No. 210.

* Kim Chong-il Designs Mt. Wangjae Monument

902C0229 Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 16 May 90 p 2

[Article by No Ik-hwa, office chief of the Mansudae Arts Studio, labor hero, and people's artist: "Recalling the Day-to-Day Events of the Construction of the Mt. Wangjae Monument"]

[Text] Today in every corner of our country historical battlefields of the revolution, historical sites of the revolution, revolutionary museums, and museums of revolutionary artifacts have been established.

Workers and youth and students from all parts of the country, one-beats-a-hundred sentries, overseas compatriots visiting the fatherland, and many foreign friends who have crossed oceans and continents to come here are engraving deep in their hearts the revolutionary achievements of the great leader and our party.

Before this proud reality in which the entire country literally is becoming a school for indoctrination of the revolutionary tradition, our people are mastering the sublime intent and the indestructible achievements of our party, which is going forward brilliantly protecting and inheriting and developing the chuche revolutionary cause.

The Mt. Wangjae Revolutionary Historical Site, located along the edge of the Tumen River, that historic river that curves along the northern fringe of the fatherland, also is one of the mighty strongholds of indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition that was provided by the wise leadership and energetic guidance of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Every time I think of the Mt. Wangjae Revolutionary Historical Site, which is pervaded by the revolutionary activities of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the immortal achievements of the party, I reflect with deep emotion on the outstanding leadership of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, who clarified the principle of constructing historical sites of the revolution and provided us leadership in maintaining the Mt. Wangjae Revolutionary Historical site as a powerful stronghold of indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK [Workers Party of Korea], pointed out as follows:

"Revolutionary battlefield sites must be maintained with the basic idea being to show the great leader's revolutionary activities. Precisely this is the basic principle of constructing revolutionary battlefield sites."

It was from the summer of 1973 that we set to work upon receiving the glorious task of constructing a monument at the historical Mt. Wangjae, which is pervaded by the immortal revolutionary achievements of the great leader.

Truly great was our emotion and happiness at being given the immense trust of the party to construct a grand monument at Mt. Wangjae, the historic land where in March 1933 the genius of revolution and son of the nation, the legendary hero, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song marched into the country that had been shrouded in darkness and called for a great upsurge in a full-scale Korean revolution centering on an anti-Japanese resistance struggle.

Thus, with a burning determination to brilliantly build the Mt. Wangjae Revolutionary Historical Site to hand down to ten thousand generations of our descendants, immediately after completing the field survey, we buckled down to formulating the designs for the overall configuration of the revolutionary historical site.

However, from the very outset drafting the designs ran into complex problems. Above all, it was hard to modify the site to accommodate the monument.

When we tried to set up the grand monument at Mt. Wangjae, which is pervaded by historic artifacts, we found that the area was too narrow. So we thought we would try to set up the monument at Mt. Changdok, which is a peak beside Mt. Wangjae.

One day in the middle of May 1974, when we were thus wrestling with various complicated problems including the selection of the site for the monument, we got the unanticipated, exciting news that the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il would visit the Mt. Wangjae monument construction site and we were all overcome with infinite emotion and excitement.

It was only later that we learned that the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, who had arrived at Onsong by train, headed immediately to Mt. Wangjae, without even taking time to rest from the fatigue of a distant on-the-spot guidance, travelling a dangerous road that was still wet from a recent rain.

The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il cleared his own way through the rainsoaked pine grove and underbrush and arrived at Mt. Wangjae. After looking down at the heritage-filled historical site of the revolution, he inspected the overall design of the Mt. Wangjae Revolutionary Historical Site.

The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, who had been comparing the site of the monument marked on the plan with the topography, had already profoundly fathomed the shortcomings in the design.

Saying that the Mt. Wangjae monument must be built halfway down Mt. Wangjae, the place where the great leader had conducted the historic meeting in the time of the anti-Japanese struggle, the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il pointed out specifically the flaws in building the monument not midway down Mt. Wangjae, but on a neighboring peak.

Actually, if the Mt. Wangjae monument were to be built on the peak next to Mt. Wangjae, then people might mistakenly think that was Mt. Wangjae and in the future, when the lecturers are giving their explanations, they would have to say that the basic meeting place was not on the neighboring peak, but on Mt. Wangjae. And if we built the monument on the peak next to Mt. Wangjae, in the future people would go up there first and look around and then go on to Mt. Wangjae.

This really was a serious problem.

After receiving the teaching of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, we came to realize clearly how fundamental a problem it was, not just purely a problem of a space in which to start some construction or a working-level problem, but a matter of how respectfully we treated the great leader's revolutionary historical site.

The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il pointed out such things one by one and said that people should first go up to Mt. Wangjae and look at the monument and after looking around the basic historical site, go down to the neighboring peak, and that they should not be made to go round and round to other places and view the historical site last of all.

Receiving this precious teaching that explained the basic principle that had to be firmly grasped in the construction of the historic site of the revolution, we once again felt keenly how much concern the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il gave to brilliantly setting up at the highest location the Mt. Wangjae Revolutionary Historical Site, which is pervaded with the immortal revolutionary history and achievements of the great leader.

Actually, the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il several months previously had looked at the design we made for the monument.

At that time the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il placed two different designs in front of him and moved the position in various directions and taught us one by one with respect to overall form and specific design elements.

He looked after a number of details, including even the labor and materials related to the Mt. Wangjae monument project and the rear area support guarantee problem. And one by one he clarified even such matters as putting in the road going up to the monument.

Even though he had provided specific guidance like that, the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il came up to the construction site for the revolutionary historical site, making his way through the rainsoaked underbrush and pine thicket and, with the benevolent affection of a teacher, corrected for us one by one all of the problems that the functionaries and the artists had not even thought of.

On that day, the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il sagaciously taught us not just about selecting the location of the monument, but also about various problems that we had been wracking our brains over for a long time.

The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il taught us concerning showing the maximum respect to the great leader's statue, personally picked out the spot to place the leader's statue and pondered and taught us one by one even the specific way to design the monument, which would spread out with the statue as its dominant element, and even the effects that nature would have on the monument.

The teachings of the dear comrade leader, who clarified all problems arising in the construction of the Mt. Wangjae monument with insightful wisdom, penetrating judgment, and profound analytical capability, were a guiding principle that should be followed in the construction of historical sites of the revolution.

As a result of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il's having thus precisely and logically clarified on that day the basic problems arising in the construction of historical sites, we were able to erect the monument in a profoundly meaningful way on the spot where the great historic event took place. In so doing we enabled people to have a vivid understanding of the revolutionary history of the respected and beloved leader.

The unique teachings clarified on that day by the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il concerning how to have people approach the monument was really a basic principle that we must adhere to in the construction of historic sites of revolution.

Even afterwards, the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il clarified for us the principled problems confronting us in building the Mt. Wangjae monument and led us by the hand, step by step.

One day in March 1975 the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il again looked over the design of the monument that we had made.

On that day the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il said that the statue of the leader and the tower must form a single entity, but the people viewing it should not be given the impression that the tower is higher than the leader's statue. He also said that, of course, the people who visit the Mt. Wangjae Revolutionary Historical Site will come before the grand monument and first see the statue of the leader, but after seeing the statue of the respected and beloved leader, they should not look up and get the impression that the tower is inordinately high. And he called to our attention that it committed an error in creativity.

The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il said that the tower in every respect should give the impression of protecting the statue of the respected and beloved leader and must not give the impression of height, and he explained to us the mutual relationship between the statue and the tower.

It was really a powerful guideline that should be firmly grasped in monument forms and a precious teaching that must perpetually be adhered to in the construction of historical sites.

Even afterwards, the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il energetically led us in the overall construction of the Mt. Wangjae Revolutionary Historical Site in order that everything—even the form of the faces of people in the group sculpture and the relief and the content of the revolutionary historical site, not to mention the form and scale of the grand monument—contribute to showing respect to the great leader and bring out in bold relief the greatness of the leader.

Lest there be even the slightest defect in the construction of the grand monument, the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il made the long journey several times and corrected one by one the flawed ideas of the functionaries and the artists and opened their eyes. As a result of his energetic guidance, on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the historic founding of the WPK, the Mt. Wangjae monument came to spread its shining rays on the world, rising high as a grand monument to the era of chuche, as a school of the revolutionary tradition that fosters faithfully the inheritors of our revolution from generation to generation, and as a stronghold of indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition where all the people of the world can study the immortal revolutionary history of the great leader.

I reflect over the days of the construction of the Mt. Wangjae monument, an immortal, epic monument, and firmly resolve always to cherish deeply in my heart the principles of construction of historical sites of revolution elucidated by the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il and to go forward brilliantly building creations of the era that eternally glorify the brilliant revolutionary history and evolutionary achievements of the respected and beloved leader and our party.

* Increasing Steel Production 'Important Task'

902C0217 Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 4 May 90 p 3

[Article by Son Kyong-chun, first vice minister of metal industry: "Increasing Steel Production Is an Important Task That We Must Firmly Grasp in the Present Period of Socialist Economic Construction"]

[Text] The metal industry is a pillar of the self reliant economy and iron and steel materials occupy an important position in economic construction.

As the great leader has taught, iron and machines are the kings of industry.

Only if there are plenty of iron and steel materials is it possible to expedite the country's industrial development and, further, achieve a high speed of advance in the overall people's economy.

After the war there was a time when the country could feel satisfied if only we had 10,000 more tons of steel, but nowadays the demand for iron and steel materials has shot up incomparably compared with that period. Even one construction target can require several tens of thousands of tons of steel, and construction projects that require vast amounts of steel even for an individual partial operation are continuously appearing in large numbers.

Considering this fact, it can be said that quickly increasing steel production emerges as an extremely urgent demand.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Increasing the production of electricity, coal, and steel is the central link that we must firmly grasp in socialist economic construction."

Increasing steel production is one of the important tasks we must grasp in socialist economic construction in the present period.

That is because, above all, increasing steel production enables us to vigorously push forward socialist grand construction.

Aggressively carrying out capital construction is one of the important issues emerging in socialist economic construction.

Only by continuously pushing forward construction is it possible to develop the country's economy at a fast rate of speed, without interruption, and provide better living conditions for the people.

We must concentrate our efforts this year on the second stage construction of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex, the Sariwon Potash Fertilizer Plant, and the new steel mill and power plant and carry out on a large scale the construction of urban and rural dwelling units, including 50,000 family dwellings in Pyongyang.

Steel is one of the important, indispensable materials for the construction of any structure of substance.

That we built numerous great monumental structures glorifying the age of the WKP [Workers Party of Korea] in past periods was due in large measure to the fact that steel was satisfactorily guaranteed. Twice as much rolled steel went into the first stage construction of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex as went into the Sohae Barrage construction. Of this amount, equipment and steel structures accounted for 67,000 tons. The steel consumed in construction of the roof of the May 1 Stadium, which was one of the construction projects for the 13th World Youth and Student Festival, was some 11,000 tons.

The important construction projects in which we are now engaged are also grand in scope and, consequently, large amounts of steel are required in their construction. Take for example the 50,000 family dwellings in Pyongyang. They are much larger in scale than the construction projects for the 13th World Youth and Student Festival that have already been built and require several tens of thousands of tons of rolled steel.

Thus increasing steel production is an important demand for continuously vigorously pushing forward socialist grand construction.

The next reason expanding steel production emerges as an important task in socialist economic construction is that it makes it possible for the economic foundation that has already been provided to prove its worth by normalizing production in all sectors of the people's economy at a high level.

Normalizing production at a high level is an important problem that arises today in the struggle for increased production and economization.

The foundation of the self-reliant economy, which we have provided by our own efforts and fortitude, is massive and it has a tremendous production potential.

Only by normalizing production at a high level is it possible to display to the maximum the might of our existing economic foundation and greatly expand production over present levels and further raise the people's livelihood.

The problem emerging on a priority basis in normalizing production at a high level is to invest our energies in the extractive industry and railway transport.

Only by developing the extractive industry and railway transport and putting priority on the production and transportation of primary raw materials such as coal, ores, and fuels can we run factories and enterprises at full operating capacity and fully display their production potential.

This rests on the assumption of increased production of steel. Only when there is a large amount of steel is it possible to make large numbers of coal cars, ore tubs, steel timbering, rails, heavy freight cars and the like and boost coal and ore production and drastically increase railway transportation capacity.

Of the country's total steel production, the portion used in the extractive and railway sectors is very great. The steel urgently needed each month for materials used in coal mine operations, for the production of extractive facilities, and for the railway transport sector accounts for approximately 10 percent of the nationwide monthly production of rolled steel. Only by providing these in good time is it possible to satisfactorily guarantee the growing demand for primary raw materials, fuel, and railway transport and thus to normalize production in all sectors at a high level.

Steel production is an indispensable requirement of machine manufacturing development.

The technological revolution is a machinery revolution and one cannot think of the successful accomplishment of the gigantic economic tasks facing us today without thinking of machines.

We cannot think of machines without thinking of steel. Because we had our own solid steel production base we were able to manufacture and guarantee the some 56,000 tons of facilities for the first stage construction of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex. We also quickly turned out a 10,000-ton press composed of over 70,000 parts encompassing 3,000 different types that had to be loaded onto 80- some heavy freight cars. And we produced and guaranteed other machinery required in various sectors of the people's economy.

If we are to fill the demand for plants and machine products, which is growing rapidly, keeping pace with the development of the nation's economy, we must have more steel. The amount of steel that must be consumed each month in the machine industry sector is no less than that required in the extractive industry or the railway transport sector. Furthermore, with the heightened tempo of modernization of technological resources today, the qualitative requirements for steel are becoming much higher, along with the quantitative requirements. Only if we have plenty of high quality metals and steel products with various qualities, types, and specifications—including special steel capable of withstanding high temperatures, high pressure, and high speeds—is it possible to produce large numbers of efficient extractive and construction machinery and facilities and 8-axle electric locomotives and to reliably guarantee the qualitative indexes for machines and facilities in terms of durability, speed, precision, weight, and size and enhance their performance.

Thus, increasing steel production is a basic link that dynamically accelerates socialist economic construction in the present period and develops the country's overall economy at a fast pace.

The 17th plenum of the sixth central committee, recognizing the importance of steel, placed great stress on the steel production goals.

The steel production objectives that we must achieve are realistic struggle goals based on abundant conditions and potentials.

In our country we have abundant high quality metal resources and the processing bases for them are solidly maintained. In particular, as a result of actively promoting the rebuilding and expansion of ironworks and steel mills in accordance with measures adopted by the party, steel production capacity has expanded rapidly. At the Kim Chaek Steel Complex alone, it has been possible to boost steel production incomparably over previous levels.

With the further perfection of the sectoral production structure and the consolidation of the metal industry as a modern and independent industry—relying on our own raw materials and fuels—under the wise leadership of the great leader and the party, today in our country we are able to produce in just 33 days the amount of pig iron that was produced in the entire year 1944, in 12 days the amount of steel, and in 10 days the amount of rolled steel.

If we struggle with the mettle of the working class of Kangson, who, with a lofty revolutionary spirit and zest for struggle, produced 120,000 tons of steel from a 60,000-ton-capacity blooming mill, under today's conditions we will be able to victoriously exceed with ease the iron production goal set forth by the party.

Today it is the firm determination and will of our party to decisively expand steel production. Here is pervasive the noble conception of the party to make the fatherland more prosperous and developed and further strengthen the economic might of the country.

There is nothing more honorable or worthwhile than loyally supporting the intent of the party.

All functionaries and workers of the metal industry sector, profoundly aware of the importance of the duty entrusted to them, will loyally support the party by producing more steel.

The basic link in expanding steel production lies in decisively giving priority to ore production. In order to do this, we must vigorously launch a struggle to readjust and strengthen iron ore mines in all localities and to develop and utilize ore resources across the board. Here the target of the offensive is the Musan Mining Complex.

The success or failure of steel production depends decisively on how iron ore concentrate production is carried out at the complex.

At the Musan Mining Complex we must normalize production at a high level by carefully taking care of facilities, including heavy trucks and excavators, and guaranteeing their full operation. In addition, we must continue to vigorously carry out construction to expand capacity, more firmly maintaining the complex as a modern, large-scale steel production base as conceived by the great leader and intended by the party. To quickly push forward this project, allied sectors must guarantee in time, on a priority basis, the necessary machines, facilities, and materials beginning with heavy jaw crushers, rotary well diggers, and cement.

If scrap iron is insufficient, we cannot increase steel production. Therefore we must collect scrap iron in an all-mass movement and send it to the metal factories.

Doing a good job of taking care of facilities at the iron mills and the steel mills is an important guarantee for increasing steel production.

In metal mills, we must perform repair and maintenance in a timely manner on all facilities and equipment, including furnaces, and guarantee their normal operation.

Only by increasing the kinds of steel and improving steel quality and increasing the kinds and standards of rolled steel is it possible to normalize production and construction in capital construction and the processing sectors at a high level and raise the quality of structures and goods and lower the norms of consumption of steel as well.

In the metal industry sector we must use plenty of the various new alloy elements and greatly raise the production proportion of alloy steels and special steels such as high speed steel and stainless steel, and increase the kinds of specification steel and the production of secondary processed steel products.

Today's reality, in which the demand for steel is increasing dramatically, demands that we utilize with maximum effectiveness the production potential of the metals industry that is already available, while creating greater production capacity.

In the metal industry sector we must vigorously carry out a struggle to further expand the metallurgical bases and more immediately to devote great efforts toward completing before the end of the year the basic construction targets, including the electric furnace and continuous casting machine of the October 9 Consolidated Mill of the Chollima Steel Complex.

Conserving steel is the same as increasing its production.

Steel conservation reserves are everywhere. If we mobilize and utilize all of these reserves, we can produce a lot of construction materials and plant machinery.

In many sectors of the people's economy we must lower as much as possible the steel consumption standards by every method possible—such as renovating technology, rationalizing the production process, and improving designs.

In increasing steel production it is important to keep up with the task of ensuring materials.

The party demands that functionaries of state economic organs do a good job of economic organization work under the principle of providing guarantees for the metal industry sector as well as the electric industry and coal industry sectors. When this demand of the party is carried out, the work of effectively utilizing the production potential of existing iron mills and steel mills and the work of creating new steel production capacity can progress more vigorously.

Throughout the entire process—from the formulation of plans to their implementation—functionaries of state economic organs must arrange organization work so as to ensure, on a priority basis, that sectors and units connected with steel production have the wherewithal to guarantee the needed materials.

The masters of steel production are the functionaries and workers of this sector.

All functionaries and workers of the metal industry sector must achieve a great upsurge in steel production, always being deeply mindful of the intent of the party, which always places great significance in steel, and mindful of the significance of its implementation.

Comparison of 'Text' of Talks Agreement

SK2607095990

Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean at 0633 GMT on 26 July carries the full text of the agreement on the opening of North-South High-Level Talks, adopted at the eighth preliminary talks for the North-South High-Level Talks at Panmunjom on 26 July 1990.

The Pyongyang Domestic Korean version has been compared with the KCNA English version published in the 26 July East Asia DAILY REPORT, pages 12-13, and found to be identical, with the following exceptions:

Page 12, column one, first paragraph, first sentence reads: In the eighth preliminary talks for the North-South high-level political and military talks, both sides signed and exchanged the agreement on the opening of North-South High-Level Talks.

The text of the agreement follows.

Agreement on the opening of the North-South High-Level Talks: [changing wording]

Page 13, column two, last paragraph, last sentence, reads: Points of agreement can be cancelled or revised by agreement.

[Dated] 26 July 1990
[Signed] Paek Nam-chun, head of the North side's delegation to the preliminary meeting of the North-South High-Level Talks
Song Han-ho, head of the South side's delegation to the preliminary meeting of the North-South High-Level Talks [supplying additional paragraphs]

South Korea

More on N-S Conflict Over Rally Preparations

Meeting Opens Without North

SK2807002190 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 Jul 90 p 2

[Text] A preparatory meeting for the projected Pan-National Rally at Panmunjom opened yesterday morning in the absence of North Korean delegates.

The preliminary talks held at the Christian Academy House in Suyuri, northern Seoul, were attended by six delegates each from South Korea's dissident alliance Chonminnyon [National Democratic Alliance of Korea] and overseas Korean organizations.

In yesterday's session, the conferees agreed in principle to hold another tripartite working-level meeting in the North Korean capital of Pyongyang before Aug. 10.

The reduced bipartite two-day meeting will discuss the plan to co-host the joint rally in Panmunjom on Aug. 15, the 45th anniversary of national liberation from the Japanese colonial occupation.

Participants in the talk are Sin Chang-kyun, Cho Song-u, Yi Hae-hak, Pak Sun-kyong, Kim Hui-son, and Kwon O Chung on the Chonminnyon side and Un Ho-ki, Yi Chong-hyon, Kim Chong-pu, No Kil-nam, Yang Tong-min and Kang Chong-hon, representing Korean ethnic groups abroad.

Also on the agenda is an 11-point agreement made between North Korean delegates and the six overseas Koreans at a meeting in West Berlin June 23 and inter-Korean exchanges through the truce village.

"It is very regrettable for us to have to push ahead with the preliminary talks in the absence of the North Korean delegation who failed to pass through Panmunjom Thursday," said Yi Hae-hak, chairman of Chonminnyon's Committee for National Reunification.

Sin Chang-kyun, chief of the southern delegation, said, "We should not give up our efforts for national reunification, the dream and hope of the 70 million Koreans in the divided South and North Korea as well as those living abroad."

Un Ho-ki from the United States, one of the six overseas Korean delegates, blamed the Seoul government for preventing the tripartite meeting by making trouble with only procedural matters.

Pyongyang Chosen for Meeting

SK2807014190 Seoul YONHAP in English 0055 GMT 28 Jul 90

[Text] Seoul, July 28 (OANA-YONHAP)—The third planning session for a North Korea-sponsored unification rally in the truce village of Panmunjom will be on Aug. 6 in Pyongyang, it was decided at the second session in Seoul on Friday.

The Seoul meeting was attended by members of Chonminnyon (the National Alliance of Democratic Movements), the largest dissident group in South Korea, and representatives of overseas Korean groups, but North Korean delegates were unable to participate.

The 12 participants discussed 11 items that the overseas Koreans had agreed on with the North Koreans in the first session in Berlin in early June. The South Koreans could not attend that meeting as the government banned them from leaving the country. The participants assailed the South Korean Government for preventing North Korean attendance but vowed to hold the rally at all costs as scheduled on Aug. 15, which is the 45th anniversary of Korea's liberation from Japanese colonial rule.

It was agreed to further discuss the contents, size of delegations and other procedural matters for the rally in the third session.

The five North Koreans were absent as they refused to cross the border into the South because of a disagreement on escorts and venue.

It is uncertain if the South Korean Government will allow the dissidents to attend the talks in Pyongyang or the rally in Panmunjom.

The Pan-National rally was proposed by Chonminnyon in August 1988 and was accepted by the North in December the same year. The North suggested planning sessions in Pyongyang or a third country.

Government Changes Stand

SK3007103390 Seoul YONHAP in English 1011 GMT 30 Jul 90

[Text] Seoul, July 30 (OANA-YONHAP)—The South Korean Government decided not to allow dissident groups to participate in a unification rally in the truce village of Panmunjom if North Korea excludes other South Korean social groups than dissident organizations in its invitation, a government official said Monday.

"We think that if we allow only particular individuals or groups selected by North Korea to visit the North, it would make a bad precedent," said Choe Mun-hyon, director of the National Unification Board's policy office. "We decided not to allow any groups to visit the North if Pyongyang invite them only to the Panmunjom rally," Choe said.

Earlier in the day, an unnamed senior government official said his government is likely to allow dissident groups to take part in the so-called Pan-National Rally Aug. 13-17 in the border village even if North Korea bars other organizations in the South, because the date coincides with a period of the free cross-border travel proposed by President No Tae-u on July 20. The official also said there will be no change in the government's plan to ban dissidents attending the third planning session for the rally in Pyongyang on Aug. 6.

The government's sudden change in its stand on the Panmunjom rally appeared to have come from its worries that the North may use the occasion for political propaganda against the South regarding discussions on reunification of the Korean peninsula.

The North has made it clear that it wants Chonminnyon (the National Alliance of Democratic Movements), the largest dissident organization and South Korean co-organizer of the rally, and other dissident groups to attend the Panmunjom rally, virtually excluding other social organizations, mainly rightist groups, which also expressed their wish for participation.

DPRK Asked To Sincerely Respond to Exchange

SK3007092690 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0900 GMT 30 Jul 90

[Text] The government sent a telephone message to North Korea today and again urged it to accept working-level contacts between the authorities of the North and South at the earliest possible date in order to realize the grand national exchange.

In a telephone message addressed to Yon Hyong-muk, premier of the North Korean Administration Council, Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun pointed out that, even though on 20 July our side proposed holding a working-level contact today for the grand national exchange, the North Korean side has not given a sincere response. He also said that because realizing mutual visits and exchanges between the fellow countrymen of the North and South is a step that must be taken before reunification is achieved, the North side must come to discussions on working-level procedures at the earliest possible date.

Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun stressed that because not many days are left before 13 August, when the grand national exchange will start and because there must be a period for preparations, the North Korean side must give a sincere response before 7 August.

Monthly Examines No Tae-u's Control of Army

SK2407015990 Seoul SINDONG-A in Korean Jul 90 pp 222-230

[Article by HANGYORE SINMUN reporter Kim Hyong-pae: "Changes at the Top—True Character of the Army in the Sixth Republic"]

[Text] Four major rounds of personnel changes among the Army's top general officers occurred from the time President No Tae-u was inaugurated in February 1988 until this article was written. It took President No four operations before successfully melding the top Army leadership into his leadership structure. This process was complicated by former President Chon Tu-hwan, who had established his own version of the appropriate lineup of top Army generals in a last-minute round of high-level personnel changes in December 1987, just before he left office.

The first round of these personnel changes occurred in June 1988 and was relatively small in scope because it involved a change in the Army chief of staff position. The atmosphere at the time compelled the No administration to promote democratization during its single, five-year term in office and provided favorable circumstances under which to retire then Army Chief of Staff General Pak Hui-to (Korean Military Academy [KMA] 12th class), who had been a heart-to-heart loyalist of Mr. Chon Tu-hwan during the Fifth Republic years. Slavishly following Chon Tu-hwan's orders, General Pak Hui-to was the dominating force in the Army from his appointment as 26th Army Chief of Staff on 15 December 1985 until he left the Army on 12 June 1988. The so-called "National Assembly Military Affairs Committee dinner incident" revealed the extent of his power.

In that incident, opposition and ruling party members of the National Assembly's Military Affairs Committee were drinking with a number of general officers. The opposition party, the New Korea Democratic Party, had acquired real clout for the first time in the Fifth Republic as the result of a stunning performance at the polls in the 12 February 1985 Assembly elections. During the evening, an altercation occurred in which the generals punched and slapped the floor leaders of the ruling and opposition parties, Deputy Yi Se-ki and Deputy Kim Tong-yong, respectively, as well as a number of other National Assemblymen who were present.

This incident should have caused the chief of staff to lose his job, but General Pak sailed through without a hitch. Journalists at the time mentioned the incident in print only as the "Defense Committee incident," or the "dinner incident," not daring to provide details to readers or mention the obvious Army contempt for the National Assembly.

Later, despite the fact that the 16 December 1987 presidential election was right around the corner, General Pak did not stop short of making political pronouncements like, "Mr. Kim Tae-chung lacks the qualifications necessary to be president of this country." Moreover, Pak told a certain Brigadier General Choe on his staff that, "Should Mr. Kim Tae-chung be elected to the presidency, the Army would not take it lying down." Pak then spit out the thoughtless remark, "There is even talk of fragging him." Despite such behavior, however, Pak was never even reprimanded, and of course was not required to assume responsibility for his utterances.

President No found it difficult to retire General Pak immediately because of Pak's political clout, his closeness to former president Chon Tu-hwan, and Pak's position at the very top of the Army's pyramid. No's preoccupation with dealing with Chon Tu-hwan further restricted No's options in the early months, and No's freedom of action was vastly constricted by the need to deal with the many close retainers Chon had left behind throughout the upper reaches of government and the Army, including Chon's last-minute, December 1987 appointment of his buddies to key Army billets.

Two important appointments Chon made in the December personnel blitz involved men known to be his close retainers. Chon appointed Lieutenant General Choe Pyong-uk (KMA 16) to command the Defense Security Command and Kim Chin-yong (KMA 17) to command the Capital Defense Command. Prior to these assignments, Choe had served as a corps commander, and Kim had served as commandant of the Third Military Academy. Lieutenant General Ko Myong-sung

(KMA-15) had served only a fraction of his military tour of duty as head of the Defense Security Command when Chon gave him a fourth star and made him commanding general of the Third Field Army. A scant six months passed when President No replaced General Pak as chief of staff. Even so, in this period, President No had no choice but leave the top echelon of Army generals relatively intact, making only small-scale changes, because to do otherwise would do violence to the Army's rank-order structure, cause turmoil, and hurt overall Army morale, which would be to President No's disadvantage.

Even though his hands were largely tied by this difficult situation, President No did promote Major General Yi Mun-sok (KMA 17), then serving as deputy chief of staff for operations and training at ROK Army Headquarters, to lieutenant general and assign him to command the Special Warfare Command, the unit regarded by most observers to be the president's armed bodyguard unit. During the 12 December 1979 incident, General Yi Mun-sok commanded the 28th Regiment of the Ninth Division, whose commander at the time was No Tae-u. Yi Mun-sok's meteoric rise did not stop there. Yi now serves as a full general and commands the First Field Army.

Others who were serving under No in the Ninth Division on 12 December 1979 did exceptionally well. Colonel Yi Pil-sop (KMA 16) commanded the Ninth's 29th Regiment at that time, rose to full general, and today commands the Second Field Army. Colonel Song Ung-sop (KMA 16) commanded the Ninth's 30th Regiment at that time, rose to lieutenant general, and today serves as director of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Ninth Division Chief of Staff Colonel Ku Chang-hoe (KMA 18) rose to lieutenant general and assumed command of the Capital Defense Command. If we combine these instances with Yi Mun-sok's case above, then we readily can see that the network of officers who served in key positions in the Ninth Division on the night of the 1979 incident now composes much of the top echelon of the Army in the Sixth Republic.

The Network of "Ninth Division" Officers at the Top of the Army

President No was able to complete most of the installation of his own network of top-level Army generals during a second round of regular, top-level Army personnel changes in December 1988 and during a distinctive third round on 28 March 1989. Usually there are two rounds of seasonal personnel changes each year in the Army, in June and December. A smaller, third round of personnel changes is often triggered in the fall, as corps commanders complete their two-year tours of duty, and this third round consists of the same more-or-less predictable character as do the two seasonal rounds.

The March 1989 changes departed from this pattern. They were early, for one thing, and their scale was sweeping, involving changes of assignment for fully 50 percent of all Army general officers at and above the rank of lieutenant general. Three full generals, including the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, were affected; four lieutenant generals were shifted, and nine men were promoted to lieutenant general. All told, a total of 15 of the top echelon of generals were shifted.

The public outcry over the KMA graduation exercise incident of 21 March 1989 triggered this unusually early, large-scale round of general officer personnel changes. The "KMA graduation ceremony incident" occurred when KMA Superintendent Lieutenant General Min Pyong-ton (KMA 15) not only delivered a politically loaded graduation speech to graduating cadets but also deliberately insulted the president, who was in attendance. President No very naturally retired General Min from the Army and took advantage of the opportunity to remove a number of officers who had been tinctured politically during the previous administration, "political generals of the Fifth Republic" as they were called.

President No retired Lieutenant General Choe Pyong-uk in this 28 March 1989 round of changes. No had already forced Choe out of his post at the sensitive Defense Security Command the previous October and assigned him to the lackluster post of head of the Training Command, a unit which is not equipped with weapons. Another to go was Lieutenant General Kim Chin-yong, the leading officer of KMA Class 17 and a man who had been widely suspected of being a "candidate to mount a coup d'etat." No transferred Kim out of the key Capital Security Command post and into the Training Command billet vacated by the forced retirement of Choe.

In other moves at this same time, President No retired General Choe Se-chang (KMA 13), chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and General Chong Chin-tae, deputy commander in chief, Combined Forces Command. President No used the opportunity to advance General Yim In-cho and Lieutenant General Yi Mun-sok of KMA Class 17 into key posts. These KMA 17 generals had extensive field experience.

A review of the background of the general officers who moved into key Army posts in the special round of personnel changes in March 1989 reveals that they had served generally in field assignments throughout their careers, that they were relatively moderate, and above all that most of them had some kind of deep personal tie to President No Tae-u. One example was Yi Chin-sam (KMA 15). No promoted Yi to full general in the March 1989 round and gave him command of the First Field Army. Yi had been serving as Army vice chief of staff. Yi Chin-sam had served under No when No commanded a brigade of the Special Warfare Command, and observers had anticipated from the outset that Yi would rise to high Army positions under the No government.

The retirement of General Choe Se-chang as chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, sources say, was related to trouble between Choe and General Yi Chong-ku, then

Army chief of staff, who as a KMA Class 14 graduate had been one year behind Choe at the Academy. In the course of his competition with Yi Chong-ku, Choe had become an "obstacle" to President No's control of the top echelon of the Army, and had to go, sources say. Competition between Choe and Yi when they were promoted to full general was so overheated that it triggered widespread gossip and conjecture within the Army at the time. For example, it was commonly known in the Army that the two generals had began a "car race," as their vehicles charged out of Chongwadae after a conference with President No soon after his inauguration.

The promotion of General Ku Chang-hoe was one of the most singular features of the unusual round of general officer personnel changes in March 1989. As I indicated above, Ku was serving as chief of staff of Major General No Tae-u's Ninth Division at the time of the 12 December 1979 incident. In the March 1989 personnel changes, Major General Ku was promoted to lieutenant general and reassigned from deputy chief of staff for personnel, Army Headquarters, to command the Capital Defense Command, the key unit in the country's capital city. Lieutenant General Ku and his classmate, Lieutenant General Cho Nam-pung, were the leaders of their Academy class, KMA 18. Ku had served with Cho at Army Headquarters, where Cho had been deputy chief of staff for operations and training, but Cho had been promoted to lieutenant general four months before and assigned to command the Defense Security Command, another crucially important unit.

President No appointed Lieutenant General Yi Pil-sop to replace General Min Pyong-ton as KMA Superintendent. Yi had commanded the 29th Regiment in No Tae-u's Ninth Division, and during the night of the 12 December incident, Yi led infantry forces into Seoul, surrounding Chongwadae and the Capitol Building. Yi is regarded as a heart-to-heart supporter of President No Tae-u.

President No appointed General Chong Ho-kun, then commanding general of the First Field Army, to replace Choe Se-chang as chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Lieutenant General Na Chung-pae (KMA 15), younger brother of Democratic Liberal Party [DLP] National Assemblyman Na Ung-pae, replaced General Chong Chin-tae as deputy commander in chief, Combined Forces Command.

Army sources say that President No Tae-u displayed a level of self-confidence in dealing with the Army leadership in this round of personnel changes that he had not shown before. After more than a year in office, President No finally conducted his first, large-scale, full-blown general officer personnel action.

No Controls the Army After Four Rounds of Personnel Actions

A fourth round of personnel changes in late 1989 enabled President No to finish putting in place a structure of top Army generals sympathetic to President No's leadership style and philosophy. The December round was larger in scale than the March 1989 round and involved the reassignment or promotion of 57 ranking general officers. When it was over, President No had put in place an orderly array of general officers that in the Army mirrored the public's conservative shift to order in that period of the Sixth Republic.

If the unanticipated, large-scale personnel changes among ranking Army generals on 28 March 1989 originated from President No's newly self-confident need to reorganize the top echelon of the Army, then the round of personnel changes in December 1989 reflected a practical intent and a political purpose. At the political level, the president needed strong control of the Army, as his government finally put the task of cleaning up Fifth Republic vestiges behind it and headed into the final half of its rule. Practically, No needed full support from the top Army leaders for a triservice headquarters, which is now targeted to kick off in October 1990, but which the government has pushed for many months.

In the December 1989 round, two of the three field Army commanders were retired simultaneously. One of these, Third Field Army Commander General Ko Myong-sung was completing the regular two-year tour of duty at the time, of course. But Ko was one of the political officers whom Chon Tu-hwan hurriedly reassigned in December 1987, during the last weeks of his presidency. Chon promoted Ko to full general and assigned him to command the Third Field Army from Ko's previous post as head of the key Defense Security Command. Ko's retirement, then, symbolized the weeding out from the Sixth Republic Army former president Chon Tu-hwan's "Chon line," or the close supporters who benefitted from Chon's blatant cronyism.

Army Chief of Staff General Yi Chong-ku's only KMA 14 classmate on active duty, Min Kyong-pae, had six months left on his tour as commander of the Second Field Army when President No retired him in December 1989. President No retired Min to further establish a "No-line" in top Army positions. Min was replaced in the Second Field Army by Yi Pil-sop, whose propinquity to No is outlined above, and Ko was replaced at Third Field Army by Sin Mal-op (KMA 16). Both men were promoted to full general to assume these positions.

Mr. Chon Tu-hwan's "three musketeers," KMA 15, 16, and 17's respective class leaders, Ko Myong-sung, Choe Pyong-uk, and Kim Chin-yong, were subjected to intense dislike from their classmates, and their removal from the mainstream signalled the end of the "Chon-line era." President No suddenly retired Choe Pyong-uk from the Army; put Capital Defense Command Commanding General Lieutenant General Kim Chin-yong out to pasture in Choe's former position as commander of the insubstantial Training Command; and let General Ko Myong-sung die on the vine.

The "era of real power for the No-line" began with the departure of these men from their choice Army posts. In further moves related to firming up the "No-line" control of the Army, Lieutenant General Song Ung-sop (KMA 16), who had served as 30th Regimental Commander in No Tae-u's Ninth Division, was appointed director of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and Major General Kim Chin-son (KMA 19), a division commander, was appointed to the coveted position of chief personnel operations officer at Army Headquarters. When the December 1989 personnel round was over, "No-line stars" controlled virtually all the top Army positions. A Yi Chong-ku-Yi Chin-sam network of general officers with interwoven loyalties then formed the Army's top echelon.

The promotion of Lieutenant General Yi Pil-sop to full general and his appointment to head the Second Field Army can be said to be a very clear reflection of the hidden intention of the Sixth Republic to "strengthen the No-line in the Army," and is an especially noteworthy example of this intent. Equally vital clues to the same intent were the appointment of Lieutenant General Yi Mun-sok (KMA 17), named Special Warfare Command commanding general in June 1988 when the Sixth Republic was young, to be Army vice chief of staff; the transfer of Lieutenant General Yim In-cho (KMA 17) from corps command to KMA superintendent; and the appointment of Major General So Wan-su (KMA 19), then chief personnel operations officer, Army Headquarters, to the three-star billet as head of Special Warfare Command.

General Yi Mun-sok is a graduate of Seoul's Kyongbok High School, and General Yim In-cho is a Seoul High School alumnus. In Fifth Republic days, both men enjoyed special relationships with Mr. Chon Tu-hwan, but both were field soldiers and neither was associated with the Taegu-Kyongsang-line. General So's appointment to head the crucial Special Warfare Command is very meaningful for the governance of the No regime, since So's background could well be a mirror image of No's. So graduated from both Taegu's Kyongbuk High School and the Academy, and as commander of the Special Warfare Command heads a unit which bears weapons and is charged with the physical security of the president.

An intense scrutiny of the personnel situation among the top strata of the Army's generals suggests strongly that Yi Mun-sok was the top performer of the first half of the No regime and that So Wan-su will be the top performer in the latter half of No's term.

Are Army Personnel Changes Related to Designs To Amend the Constitution?

As described above, President No has succeeded at firmly taking control of the Army during four personnel shifts spanning almost two years. On 11 June 1990 President No replaced his army chief of staff, retiring General Yi Chong-ku, with General Yi Chin-sam. For two years Yi Chong-ku performed yeoman service for the No regime from his post at the Army's command. Yi Chin-sam was serving as commander of the First Field Army.

Yi Chong-ku was the odds-on pick to serve as the first chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to head a triservice structure, a structure the government had worked very hard to push, even after opposition politicians strongly opposed the idea. Although Yi was seemingly in a strong position to take the post, President No decided to retire him at the end of his two-year tour. The decision to retire Yi Chong-ku rather than retain him on active duty to serve as the first Joint Chiefs of Staff chairman of a triservice structure, which is due to begin 1 October 1990, means that the personnel situation of the new Joint Chiefs of Staff chairman position is somewhat cloudy. It is likely that related personnel changes will be accomplished smoothly, but General Yi's retirement must be seen as at least a minor, unanticipated "incident" in view of President No's complete confidence in Yi.

The chances are good that the first powerful Joint Chiefs of Staff chairman under the new military structure will be the current Joint Chiefs of Staff Chairman, Chong Ho-kun (Officers Candidate School, Class 5). Chong, of course, is neither a KMA officer nor a member of the Taegu-Kyongsang line and hails from Cholla Province. Chong's two-year tour of duty expires in March 1991. Appointing a general officer who lacks so many of the customary "tickets" could raise some difficulties of its own, and Chong's appointment will, in its turn, trigger a spate of subsequent personnel changes which could cause the Army some difficulties.

Of course, Yi Chong-ku's removal from consideration as the first powerful Joint Chiefs of Staff chairman does lighten the political burden on the administration in its efforts to push the triservice concept through the National Assembly. Had Yi assumed the new post, opposition politicians who harbor fear and suspicion that the new "superman" military post will lead to despotic tendencies would have been even more alarmed. Opposition parties have decided that the proposed triservice amendment to the Military Organization Law is a prelude to a future administration push to amend the Constitution for a cabinet-centered executive system that will result in a dual-executive government headed by both a prime minister and a president. These politicians harbor the suspicion that the plot is to consolidate first the military services and then put the triservice structure under the control of the president in a dual-executive system, and in this way manage to avoid the kind of cabinet system that is completely responsive to the Assembly.

More precisely, these politicians suspect that a plot exists in which the president in a dual-executive system would have independent authority over diplomacy, national security, and national defense. They believe that this president could well be a Taegu-Kyongsang line figure, and that he would then monopolize the actual, physical power of a consolidated military command, to the detriment of democracy. The belief that a plot of this kind exists was heightened among politicians and the public at large by the action of the Democratic Liberal Party during the March 1990 National Assembly session. At that time, the ruling party passed the Military Organization amendment bill through the Defense Committee in an unjustifiable, "sleight of hand" fashion.

Against this backdrop of suspicion, the opposition parties branded the DLP push to approve the triservice structure as an attempt to make a grand hero out of Yi Chong-ku personally, and they reacted in absolute, adamant opposition against the concept. General Yi Chong-ku, the Army chief of staff at the time, met with President No privately in May 1990 and told the president that his personal future had somehow become an issue and that Yi himself was an obstacle to the passage of the government's triservice Assembly bill. Yi told the president that he thought he should bow out, and President No accepted Yi's counsel. Thus, sources say, General Yi was himself responsible for his retirement.

Army sources say that apart from this private meeting in May, President No and General Yi Chong-ku met together often as junior and senior alumni of both Kyongbuk High School and the Military Academy. These sources say the two men discussed candidly and in detail on many occasions the network of general officers who should hold the key flag billets in the Army in the final months of the No administration. Army sources say that General Yi Chong-ku carefully explained his "plan" for the manning of the top strata of the Army during No's last period in office. These sources believe that in this plan the crucial posts considered were the minister of defense, the powerful Joint Chiefs of Staff chairman, and Army chief of staff.

Plot To Emplace "No-line" Generals in Top Posts

Initially, then, the plan is to let it be known that the government will appoint present Joint Chiefs of Staff Chairman General Chong Ho-kun, whose two-year tour of duty expires in March 1991, as the first powerful Joint Chiefs of Staff chairman. The administration will make this move on the assumption that Chong's Cholla roots will assure that the Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD] will lower its opposition to the triservice concept. Then, on 1 October 1990, General Chong will indeed be appointed as the first powerful Joint Chiefs of Staff chairman and will supervise a triservice structure. Chong, however, will be allowed to serve in that position only six months, until he reaches his original two-year tour expiration date in March 1991, when the triservice system will still be very new. New Army Chief of Staff General Yi Chin-sam then will be appointed to replace Chong at the powerful Joint Chiefs of Staff post. This will open up the Army chief's job after less than a year. One of the KMA 16 and KMA 17 officers who serve as commanders of the three field armies will then be selected to be the new Army chief of staff.

This scenario is very convincing and, again, is seen as the handiwork of General Yi Chong-ku, who served as President No's de facto and de jure chief military advisor from the beginning of the Sixth Republic.

Also during the June 1990 round of personnel changes, Army Vice Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Yi Mun-sok was promoted to full general and assigned to command a field army, the first officer of KMA Class 17 to achieve full-general rank and advance to field-army command. In addition to KMA 17's new achievement, when one considers that a KMA 19 general officer, So Wan-su, already has been appointed to a three-star billet, the Special Warfare Command, then one readily can see that over the next two to three years the Army chief of staff post and the field armies will be dominated by KMA classes 16, 17, 18, and 19. In the final period of President No's term of office, then, general officers from these classes will dominate the crucial posts in the Army. The men from these classes who will fill the top posts will not do so accidentally; it has been planned with care.

Specifically, some time in 1991, Minister of Defense Yi Sang-hun (KMA 11) will step down and be replaced by Mr. Yi Chong-ku. Yi Chin-sam, a KMA 15 officer, will be appointed as Joint Chiefs of Staff chairman; the Army chief of staff will be a KMA 16 general; and KMA 17 will dominate the field army posts. Then, in 1992, a KMA 16 officer will be appointed to the Joint Chiefs of Staff chairman billet; a KMA 17 officer will serve as Army chief of staff; and KMA 18 will dominate the field army commands. Finally, in 1993, a KMA 17 officer will be appointed as the Joint Chiefs of Staff chairman; a KMA 18 general will assume the Army chief of staff post; and KMA 19 officers will predominate among the field army commands. Despite the "churning" aspect of this scenario, sources estimate that bringing the triservice concept on line will boost the scenario and that it can be accomplished while maintaining a stable base of top Army leadership.

The scenario has at least two other aspects that substantiate it. First, it removes the present anomaly in which President No must work through a minister of defense, Yi Sang-hun, who was an Academy classmate of the president. Although the two get along, President No is said to be uncomfortable issuing orders to a fellow classmate. Moreover, the scenario serves to reduce longstanding criticism that general officer personnel changes have strongly favored Taegu-Kyongsang officers.

For example, each of the last six top Army officers hailed from Kyongsang Province: the 22d Army Chief of Staff Chong Sung-hwa (Pre-KMA 5, from Chongdo in North Kyongsang Province, served from 1 February 1979 to 12 December 1979); the 23d Army Chief of Staff Yi Hui-song (Pre-KMA 8, from Kosong in North Kyongsang Province, served from 13 December 1979 to 15 December 1981); the 24th Chief of Staff Hwang Yong-si

(Pre-KMA 10, from Yongju in North Kyongsang Province, served from 16 December 1981 to 16 December 1983); the 25th Chief of Staff Chong Ho-yong (KMA 11, from Taegu in North Kyongsang Province, graduate of Kyongbuk High School, served from 16 December 1983 to 15 December 1985); the 26th Chief of Staff Pak Hui-to (KMA 12, from Changnyong in South Kyongsang Province, served from 15 December 1985 to 12 June 1988); and the 27th Chief of Staff Yi Chong-ku (KMA 14, from Taegu in North Kyongsang Province, graduated from Kyongbuk High School, served from 12 June 1988 to 11 June 1990).

Personnel Actions Designed To Avoid the "Too Much Taegu-Kyongsang" Criticism

In keeping with the times, however, the 28th Army chief of staff, newly-appointed General Yi Chin-sam, hails from Puyo in South Chungchong Province and graduated from Puyo High School. General Yi's appointment breaks a Kyongsang domination of the top Army post that stretches over a decade. Peering into the future, we see that the 29th chief of staff will be selected from among the three field army commanders. Only one of these is a Kyongsang officer, Third Field Army Commander General Sin Mal-op (KMA 16), who hails from Ulju in South Kyongsang Province and graduated from Pusan High School. Thus, the chances are good that once again no Taegu-Kyongsang general officer will occupy the chief of staff billet, since Second Field Army Commander General Yi Pil-sop (KMA 16) hails from Tangjin in South Chungchong Province and graduated from Tangjin High School, and First Field Army Commander Yi Mun-sok (KMA 17) hails from Seoul and graduated from Kyongbok High School.

This trend may continue, at least until KMA Class 18 generals arrive at the top echelon of the Army. In KMA 17, with the exception of the four generals Yi Pyong-tae (South Kyongsang Province), Kim Yon-kak (South Kyongsang Province), Kim Chin-yong (South Kyongsang Province), and Pak Chae-hwa (Pusan in South Kyongsang Province), the four remaining corps commander-level generals all hail from Seoul or the Cholla Provinces, suggesting a diminution of the Taegu-Kyongsang influence. There is wide and bitter criticism, however, over the general officer personnel management practices which led to the situation prevailing in KMA Class 18. All four lieutenant generals in Class 18 hail from Kyongsang, including the commanders of two key units. Lieutenant General Cho Nam-pung, who heads the Defense Security Command, and Lieutenant General Kim Chong-hon both hail from Pusan in South Kyongsang Province, while Ku Chang-hoe, commander of the Capital Defense Command, comes from South Kyongsang Province, and Lieutenant General Kim Chae-chang is from North Kyongsang Province.

Class 19's front-runner, So Wan-su, commander of the key Special Warfare Command, hails from North Kyongsang Province and like the president is an alumnus of Kyongbuk High School as well. Major General Kim Sang-chun also hails from North Kyongsang. Of course, President No selects a man to rise into the top levels of the Army administration because that man is closely associated with him. Place of origin plays a very small role.

In the follow-up to the 11 June 1990 personnel changes, a new vice chief of staff, vacant with Yi Mun-sok's promotion, and a number of corps commanders, division commanders, and major-general level division directors at the Joint Chiefs of Staff and Ministry of National Defense will be newly appointed. At present, sources are responding to questions about who will fill the vice chief of staff post with any number of "star" responses. Barring an aberration and in assuming, as has been the case in recent times, that the incumbent in the vice chief of staff billet is the front-runner for the next available field army, then a KMA 17 officer likely will be appointed as vice chief.

If an aberration occurs and a KMA Class 18 general is appointed as vice chief, then the heated personnel situation expected in the wake of the retirement of the first powerful Joint Chiefs of Staff chairman in April 1991 will be even more heated, as major generals will vie for the quick openings that will occur. Whether or not a KMA 18 general is appointed as vice chief, the regular two-year tours of duty for two of the three field army commanders will be almost certainly curtailed as a result of the accelerated promotions occasioned by adopting a triservice system. Of the three, only General Yi Mun-sok will be unaffected because he was assigned to command the First Field Army only on 11 June 1990, during the current round of personnel changes. His promotion to full general, of course, placed him solidly at the top of the Army, the first of Class 17 to be so honored. The negative effect is that the tour of duty of the commanders of both the Second and Third Field Armies must be shortened, but sources say that these two field army commanders will be left in position as long as possible.

The prevailing view in the Army is that if a KMA Class 18 officer is not appointed as vice chief of staff in the present round, then one will be appointed in 1991, with the KMA 17 incumbent vice chief taking an Army command. This progression will be necessary if KMA Class 18 is to continue to dominate corps commands this year, and if KMA Class 20 is to continue to dominate division commands this year before giving way only next year to KMA Class 19 at corps command level and KMA Class 21 at division command level, as is the plan.

This will actually lengthen the tour of duty for KMA 18 and KMA 20. This phenomenon is the result of an amendment made last year in the Military Personnel Law. According to the amended law, top-level general officers may not remain on active duty as long, but the same amended law also lengthened time-in-grade limitations by one year for major generals and lieutenant generals and resulted in an automatic increase of one year in the time a colonel must wait before being promoted to brigadier general. Sources believe that the amended law will result in a chain-reaction of slowed promotions and reassignments below the vice chief of staff level, a slowdown that may be most visible at the division and corps levels.

Is the Army Changing?

At 1400 hours on 11 June 1990 a change-of-command ceremony was held for the incoming and outgoing Army chiefs of staff on the parade field at ROK Army Headquarters at Kyenyong Compound, Nonsan, South Chungchong Province. The ceremony boasted a number of unique aspects.

If the 21 March 1989 KMA commencement resulted in a snub to the nation's president, and the superintendent's speech contained political elements, which shocked the public, then the change-of-command ceremony on 11 June 1990 went just as far in the opposite direction, toward solemnity, dignity, and strict military discipline.

Retiring Chief of Staff General Yi Chong-ku saluted Minister of Defense Yi Sang-hun no fewer than six times during his part of the ceremony, and each of these was a "textbook salute." Incoming Chief of Staff General Yi Chin-sam, saluted no less smartly. Indeed, an observer had the impression that the Army put on a strict ceremony deliberately, putting its best foot forward as if it had no intention whatever of letting civilians glimpse anything even slightly disheveled in the Army's posture. Retiring chiefs of staff in the past have not been able to avoid making political comments, but General Yi Chong-ku did not utter a single politically-oriented sentence. His relatively long, 14-page farewell speech was distributed in advance to reporters assigned to cover the Defense Ministry. From first to last his speech dealt solely with military affairs, as he pressed for the professional growth of the Army and emphasized the need to learn from the past.

Observers saw nothing of the hard-line Yi Chong-ku, who, as commander of the Defense Security Command, denied charges that his men had used torture in their excessively animated investigation of the 3 May 1985 incident involving the Seoul Labor Movement League (Sonoryon). During his retirement speech, Yi expressed whatever dissatisfaction he felt for civilians in the past tense, and he manifested any dissatisfaction for the current situation circuitously, merely urging the Army's officers and men to greater efforts to overcome the present situation.

Indeed, Yi's tone and diction were a full 180 degrees different from the raw criticism leveled at the government's northern policy just nine months ago, in September 1989, by Third Field Army Commander General Ko Myong-sung. President No, key figures from all branches of government, and the heads of the major political parties attended a mammoth live-fire demonstration in the central front area last September. Before the demonstration, General Ko delivered a speech, reporting to President No on the security situation. Ko, however, could not avoid political comment. He said of the current situation, "The violent elements of the left swagger about Korea today, but neither North Korea nor the Soviet Union show the least hint of peace in the Far East or in North Korea. Yet our government continues to pursue its northern policy, causing the Korean people to lose a great amount of their sense of national security." General Ko "demanded" that the administration and society awake to reality.

General Ko retired only three months after making these comments, but an analyst would be hard pressed to claim, of course, that his strong political views were completely expunged from the Army with his retirement. Be that as it may, however, at least externally and in their public utterances the Army does indeed appear to have changed very rapidly into a group of professional soldiers eschewing political comment. Doctor No Tae-u has performed four rounds of major surgery on the top echelon of the Chon Tu-hwan Army lineup he inherited, establishing in the process a "patient Army with a new face" appropriate for a democratic era. Whether the Army maintains this face through the last months of the Sixth Republic remains to be seen.

General Yi Chin-sam, the newly-appointed Army chief of staff, meanwhile, is not a member of the "Hana-hoe," the mainstream group among the top general officers of the Army through the Fifth Republic. Yi came up through field commands, and sources say that he was subjected to severe controls by Chon Tu-hwan's Army retainers. General Yi Chin-sam's simple honesty and unadorned personality serve to offset his somewhat reckless nature. During his field grade years, Yi served as a direct subordinate to President No. When the president commanded a brigade of the Special Warfare Command, Yi worked as his chief of staff and built an extraordinarily close personal relationship with President No at that time.

Thus, Yi's appointment as chief of staff has been expected from the beginning of the Sixth Republic. Yi Chong-ku finished a tour of duty as head of the key Defense Security Command and was immediately promoted to full general and given command of the Second Field Army before moving into the chief of staff billet. General Yi Chin-sam, however, did not enjoy such top-flight career management, and even fell behind his classmates in promotions and assignments due to the discrimination he suffered under the Chon regime. Others of KMA Class 15 were promoted to lieutenant general ahead of him. In March 1989, however, he was appointed to command the First Field Army while serving as vice chief of staff. Then in June 1990 he was promoted to chief of staff. His pattern of promotions and assignments in the Sixth Republic clearly identifies him as the current leader in President No's Army lineup.

This fact is underscored by an incident that occurred two years ago. General Yi Chin-sam himself had commanded the Army Intelligence Command. In August 1988 his brother, Major General Yi Chin-paek, commanded the unit. Army Intelligence Command involvement in an incident of terror directed against O Hong-kun, who headed the society desk of the "CENTRAL ECONOMIC NEWS," resulted in the cashiering of Yi Chin-paek. Yi Chin-sam was Army vice chief of staff at the time, and such a scandal would have ruined the career of another officer. Yi Chin-sam, however, was promoted to full general soon after the incident, benefiting from what Army officers call the "heart-to-heart loyalist premium."

Former president Chon Tu-hwan moved very boldly in Army affairs, baldly assigning his close retainers to command such key units as the Special Warfare Command and the Defense Security Command. Chon kept his supporters in these jobs throughout his term as president and controlled virtually every general-officer promotion during his eight years in power. Chon kept a close rein on the Army until the day he left office. In contrast, President No Tae-u has given the Army more freedom, moving with caution to establish an Army leadership to his liking. Nevertheless, President No has prepared an Army power structure that will respond punctiliously to his leadership in the remaining years and months of his term.

It took President No three full years to reach the point where he could completely control personnel matters in the Army. President No has shown a skillful personnel touch at the chief of staff level with General Yi Chong-ku and at the field-army level as well. His personnel moves reveal an absolute cant in favor of the officers who served under him at the Ninth Division during the 12 December 1979 incident. Now, 10 years later, these officers form a panorama of the Sixth Republic's top echelon of Army generals, telling us just how high their priority has been with the No government.

Burma

Constitution Plan Unveiled; Diplomats Skeptical

BK2707150190 Hong Kong AFP in English 1444 GMT 27 Jul 90

[Text] Rangoon, July 27 (AFP)—Burma's ruling junta announced plans Friday to set up a National Convention to lay down guidelines on a new constitution. It was the government's first clear-cut post-election proposal since the National League for Democracy (NLD) swept general elections in May.

(But Western diplomats reached in Rangoon by phone from Bangkok described the decision by the State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC) as a further justification of their refusal to hand over power to the NLD.)

SLORC said after the National Convention laid down guidelines the 485-member parliament, dominated by the NLD, would then draft a new constitution. If the draft is approved by SLORC, there would then be a national referendum on the constitution.

According to a SLORC spokesman, the junta would only transfer power to a government formed under this new constitution. "In the meantime, sovereign power lies solely with SLORC and any interim government likely to be formed under any temporary constitution would be considered a parallel government and effectively dealt with. SLORC will hand over power only to the parliament formed under the new constitution approved by a national referendum and cannot, and will not, transfer power to the parliament elected under the present elections law," the spokesman said.

It was not clear from the initial reports who would sit on the National Convention and no date was given for when it would begin work.

("This could delay any transfer of power for years," said one Western diplomat here reached from Bangkok. "It looks like simply another manoeuvre to stop the NLD Taking over the reigns of government.")

(Another diplomat said until the exact plan was spelled out in the government-controlled newpaper on Saturday morning, it would be difficult to know exactly what the National Convention involved.

SLORC's announcement came on the eve of a two-day congress called by the NLD for its candidates in the May 27 election. More than 500 NLD leaders, including 390 parliamentarians from the states and divisions as well as party officials, have arrived in the capital for the congress to be held at Gandhi Hall. According to party sources, the tentative agenda includes a report on the current political situation, a report on the constitution the party has drafted and the question of convening a parliament as provided for in the election laws.

SLORC's latest statement is seen by analysts here as a pre-emptive strike against the outcome of the congress. The military has now clearly stated that sovereignty lies entirely in its hands and any attempt to form a government would be resisted.

The NLD congress is being held in an atmosphere described by observers as uncertain, with students demanding the speedy transfer of power and the release of detained party leaders.

SLORC, meanwhile, said Friday that such unreasonable demands and attacks against the military would not be condoned. "Under the prevailing conditions, the most important responsibility for the winning political parties is to draw up a constitution," the SLORC spokesman said. He said SLORC would protect the state and the people "with its life."

'Full Text' of SLORC Announcement No. 1/90

BK2707161090 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 27 Jul 90

[Text] The State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC] of the Union of Myanmar [Burma] has issued Announcement No. 1/90 on 27 July 1990, the 6th day of the waxing moon of Wagaung, Burmese Era 1352. The full text of the announcement is as follows:

1. Myanmar became a fully independent and sovereign state on 4 January 1948.

2. General conditions in the country deteriorated because of the events of 1988. In the interests of the people, the Defense Services assumed complete responsibility for all state powers in order to control the deteriorating conditions. The Defense Services subsequently dissolved the state organs of power including the People's Assembly, and have been taking care of all state affairs after it formed the State Law and Order Restoration Council and declared that it would carry out the four major tasks.

3. The SLORC has issued necessary laws, decrees, announcements, and decrees having the force of law to effectively maintain law and order and regional peace and tranquility.

4. The SLORC abrogated laws obstructing operation of private, cooperative, and joint venture concerns in order to ease the people's needs for food, clothes, and shelter and has promulgated necessary laws, decrees, directives, and decrees having the force of law. Furthermore, it has been carrying out tasks in the long-term interests of the state.

5. The SLORC has also been carrying out tasks to ensure secure and smooth transport and communications throughout the country, and measures to improve it.

6. The SLORC, the Defense Services, is not bound by any constitution. The SLORC is ruling the country with martial law. It is known to all that the SLORC is a

military government and that it is a government recognized by countries of the world and the United Nations.

7. In international relations, SLORC has announced that it would practise an independent and active foreign policy and is conducting friendly relations with other countries. In order to promote diplomatic relations among countries, it has so far not closed down any diplomatic mission in Myanmar and allows them to continue operating normally. Similarly, Myanmar embassies abroad have not been closed down. They are allowed to remain open and to conduct normal relations. A new [Myanmar] embassy was opened in a country where there was no diplomatic representation previously.

8. As a member of the United Nations, Myanmar Embassy to the United Nations is strictly adhering to the foreign policy of Myanmar in world affairs and UN work. Myanmar follows the policy of peaceful coexistence in conducting its international relations. Furthermore, Myanmar is safeguarding its independence and is observing the United Nations Charter on interference in internal affairs.

9. In order to avoid any deterioration in diplomatic relations, Myanmar has been magnanimous in tolerating the violation of diplomatic norms by some diplomats by not disclosing the names of diplomats and countries concerned. It has repeatedly warned them not to interfere in our internal affairs. Furthermore, it has informed the embassies concerned through diplomatic means. Because it has been able to avoid matters detrimental to relations between countries and governments, there has been no problem so far. It has been magnanimous in clearing through diplomatic means any misunderstanding about our government caused by the action of some diplomats.

10. Since its inception, the SLORC or the Defense Services, has been firmly committed to the prevention of Union disintegration and the disintegration of national unity, and the perpetuation of our sovereignty. It is known to all how it has waged major military offensives and sacrificed many lives of soldiers in crushing the assorted armed insurgents.

As the Defense Services is not a political organization, it has not held any political negotiations with insurgents. However, it welcomed those who have surrendered after giving up the policy of arms and has formed a body for resettling them. As the SLORC is not a political organization, it has no reason to hold political talks with any armed insurgent organization.

11. The SLORC—the Defense Services—promulgated the Law on Commission for the Holding of Multiparty Democratic General Elections and formed the Elections Commission in order to hold multiparty democratic general elections. It promulgated the Law on Registration of Political Parties in order to enable the registration of political parties. Furthermore, it promulgated the People's Assembly Elections Law in order to hold free and fair multiparty democratic general elections.

12. Article 3 of the People's Assembly Elections Law states that the assembly be formed with representatives elected from constituencies according to this law. The SLORC shall help with the convening and formation of the People's Assembly according to this provision. The information committee has explained that the elected representatives from political parties and independent representatives are to coordinate with the Elections Commission on the convening of the People's Assembly and they are to make the necessary preparations according to the laws and by-laws.

13. After the holding of the multiparty democratic general elections, there has been the publication and distribution of journals, discussions, debates, guidance from foreign broadcasting stations, instigations, and publication of illegal documents on the issues of convening the national assembly and transferring power.

14. The issue of convening the assembly has been explained above. The issue of transfer of power has been explained by the chairman of the SLORC during his meetings with regimental commanders, divisional commanders, and chairmen of state and divisional law and order restoration councils. The secretary of the SLORC also explicitly explained this issue at the 100th news conference on 13 July 1990.

15. It would not be necessary to explain that a political organization does not automatically obtain the three sovereign powers of legislative, administrative, and judiciary powers by the emergence of a people's assembly. These powers can be obtained based only on a constitution. It can be clearly seen from a legal viewpoint that the 1947 Constitution was accepted and approved by the constituent assembly on 24 September 1947, but the constitution came into effect only on 4 January 1948, the day Burma was proclaimed an independent and sovereign state. There are two kinds of constitutions. One constitution is that which was written before gaining independence and another is that which was written after gaining independence. In the countries of the world that have gained independence, it is customary to draft a constitution after convening a constituent assembly only after gaining absolute power. However, in Burma, the constitution was drawn up in the constituent assembly, and then independence was declared. At that time, it was clear that the leaders of the country acted that way because they wanted independence quickly from the British in a peaceful manner.

16. If the 1974 Constitution is reviewed, no one can deny that it was written after gaining independence and was promulgated by a national referendum.

17. The 1947 Constitution was written before gaining independence and the 1974 Constitution was written after gaining independence. Th difference between the two should be noted.

18. It can be seen that the wish of the majority of political parties that contested in the multiparty democratic general elections is to draw up a new constitution. Regarding the affairs of the indigenous races, in drawing up the 1947 constitution, discussions were held only with the Shan, Kachin, and Chin races at the Panglong Conference, and it could be seen that no discussions were held with the Mon and Rakhine [Arakan] races. It is evidently clear that there is a need for a strong constitution because in Myanmar today, there are many indigenous races that are politically active and their views and wishes should also be attained accordingly.

19. The SLORC, being a military government, is one that is governing with martial law. Accordingly, it is using the following three powers in governing Myanmar:

A. Legislative power: Only the SLORC has the right of legislative power.
B. Administrative power: The SLORC has the right to administer, but that power has been delegated to the government and states and divisions, township zones, townships, wards and village tracts law and order restoration councils at different levels, and administrative matters are solved by collective leadership. It is to enable service personnel to attend to their departmental work without becoming involved with political parties during the administration of the government that will emerge according to the constitution.
C. Judicial power: Only the SLORC has judicial power. However, various levels of courts have been formed handle ordinary criminal and civil cases in order to prepare them for a time when the constitution emerges.

20. Therefore, in today's situation, the representatives elected by the people are responsible for drafting a constitution for the future democratic state.

21. Drafting of an interim constitution to obtain state power and to form a government will not be accepted in any way, and if it is done, effective action will be taken according to the law. During the interim period before the emergence of a government formed under a firm constitution, the SLORC—the Defense Services—hereby announce it will give priority and safeguard its responsibilities toward:

A. the three causes of prevention of disintegration of the Union; prevention of disintegration of national unity; and perpetuation of sovereignty;
B. the three major tasks other than the task of holding the multiparty democratic general elections out of the four tasks contained in Announcement No. 1/88 of the SLORC—prevalence of law and order and regional peace and tranquility; secure and smooth transport and communications; easing of people's need for food, clothes, and shelter; and holding of multiparty democratic general elections.
C. development of all national people in all of Myanmar.

By the authority vested in me
Signed: Khin Nyunt, major general, secretary-1, the State Law and Order Restoration Council

SLORC Holds 101st News Conference 27 Jul

BK2807132390 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 27 Jul 90

[Excerpts] The Information Committee of the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC] held its 101st news conference with local and foreign journalists at 1300 today in the reception hall of the Ministry of Defense. [passage omitted]

At the news conference, the Information Committee explained SLORC Announcement No. 1/90 which was issued today, the publication of a newsletter by the Youth Solidarity Front of the Union of Myanmar [Burma] [YSFUM], matters regarding various rumors, and illegal publications.

First, the Information Committee explained excerpts of the SLORC Announcement No. 1/90 which was issued today. Continuing, the Information Committee explained that one of the political parties, the YSFUM, which has legal standing, has been publishing newsletters. The first printing of the newsletter ran 15,000 issues, and the second printing ran 10,000 issues. The publisher was Ko Ye Naing Aung, general secretary of the YSFUM, No. 317/17 1st Floor, Bogyoke Aung San Road. In newsletter No. 3, dated 13 July 1990, there were writings on the peaceful transfer of power; the release of U Nu, Bohmu Aung, U Tin U, and Daw Aung San Suu Kyi; and suggestions to solve the present problems by holding a meeting to discuss, reconcile, and find answers.

Also in that newsletter, it was mentioned that the detained political prisoners are leaders. In addition, U Nu was mentioned as patron of the League for Democracy and Peace and Bohmu Aung as its chairman. We have explained time and again that there are no political prisoners. Those persons are not political prisoners. They were restricted under Section 10-B, because they formed a parallel government.

The Information Committee also mentioned that selling the newsletter, which included articles calling people like them political prisoners and demanding their release, to the people at 2 kyats per copy should be avoided. By instigating with false publications like these, we might think that it was intended as a student confrontation with the SLORC government. The SLORC will never accept the emergence of a parallel government; that was why action was taken. We will never accept any form of parallel government in the future either. A political party with a legal stand should think about whether it is right to publish this kind of newsletter which can lead to instability. That is why we would like to explain through you journalists that instigative newsletters are being written, published, and sold to the public. [passage omitted]

Next, the Information Committee explained matters regarding rumors.

The National League for Democracy [NLD] is holding a coordination meeting of elected candidates on 28 and 29 July at the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Hall on Bo Aung Gyaw Street in Rangoon. The NLD headquarters have obtained permission to hold the meeting and permission regarding its venue through the Township Law and Order Restoration Council and through the proper channels. The meeting is to be held with the state's legal permission.

We know that some unscrupulous elements from the outside are creating price increases in basic commodities by spreading false rumors that state permission has not been granted, no venue has been allotted, and that there will be disturbances. That is why the people are urged not to believe such false rumors. We would like to say through you journalists that the rumors are totally false. The party concerned is going to hold its meeting as planned. This is just an act of some unscrupulous businessmen who have taken this issue as an opportunity to create instability and raise commodity prices by only looking at it from a profit-making viewpoint. The Information Committee also promises to take strong legal action against those unscrupulous businessmen, whose intention is only to make a profit by spreading false rumors to create instability and increase commodity prices, if they can be definitely identified.

Next the Information Committee explained matters regarding publications by unlawful organizations. Unlawful organizations have been publishing unlawful publications and have issued publications after the 27 May multiparty democratic general elections, the 21 June anniversary, the 7 July anniversary, and ahead of Martyrs' Day. These publications are published for agitation and propaganda purposes only and are especially designed to disturb the peace and stability of the state. It can be seen that false rumors are being spread in order to discredit the Armed Forces and the SLORC government. These false publications could not possibly support the betterment of the state. Organizations should work with the aim of achieving peace, stability, and a better future for the state and avoid agitation in order to create instability.

Next the Information Committee members answered questions from journalists.

First, correspondent U Ne Win from ASAHI SHIMBUN raised a question. He noted that in the 21 July issue of LOKTHA PYITHU NEZIN, columnist U Myo Myint, M.A., wrote that the 27 May elections were held to show the people's desire to choose candidates, not that the elections were held as a referendum to delegate authority to draw up a constitution. Similarly, in the 23 July issue of LOKTHA PYITHU NEZIN, Sein Gyi Maung wrote that votes are cast for candidates in order to select a representative of the constituency as an assemblyman to speak on behalf of the people in the people's assembly. According to the above writings, it is just like saying that the people elected to the assembly—after the SLORC made a worldwide announcement, promulgated the election law, and held elections after 20 months of preparations—have no right to draw up the constitution, but have only been elected to speak at the assembly. Are the above ideas those of the SLORC, or are they the columnists' own personal ideas?

In response, the Information Committee said the question is one that should not be asked. The chairman and secretary-1 of the SLORC have already discussed that. By looking at the achievements and promises fulfilled since the SLORC took control of the state, one should think twice about whether to doubt that the SLORC should continue its activities. One can draw the right conclusion to the present trend of activities only by reviewing the results of the previous accomplishments. It would be wrong to continue working only to realize your desires and wishes while not looking at the previous achievements, not studying the laws that have been promulgated, not thinking about the sovereignty of the Union, and having no consideration for the SLORC which has overcome many problems, worked for the rule of law in the country, and fulfilled the promises made. [passage omitted]

The news conference ended at 1420.

SLORC Denies Delaying Transfer of Power

BK2907121890 Hong Kong AFP in English 1203 GMT 29 Jul 90

[Text] Rangoon, July 29 (AFP)—Claims that Burma's military junta is using delaying tactics to avoid handing over power were described as absurd by the state-run English-language newspaper the WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY on Sunday. The paper said in a commentary that the military, on taking over power in September 1988 as the State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC) had promised multi-party general elections and had kept its promise.

"The simple fact is that if SLORC had wished to hang on to power, it could very well have done so with very little difficulty," the paper stated. It added that if the military's intention was to retain power it would not have indulged in time-wasting and costly exercises such as the general election merely for the sake of appearances.

SLORC, it said, was in the process of establishing a foolproof political structure. "It is a structure which must be capable of withstanding the test of time in conserving national solidarity, preventing disintegration of the country and protecting our sovereignty," the paper said.

The article lauded the latest SLORC declaration which called for the framing of a firm constitution before the handover of power.

The steps specified to achieve this, the paper said, were "demonstrative of the meticulous methodology through which SLORC intends to systematically and surely achieve this objective. "This is no procrastination. It is part of the precautions which we cannot afford to be without."

The newspaper article came on the second day of the National League for Democracy's two-day congress, their biggest meeting since winning more than 80 per cent of the parliamentary seats in the May 27 elections.

NLD Conference Opens 'Amid Tight Security'

BK2807093690 Hong Kong AFP in English 0924 GMT 29 Jul 90

[Text] Rangoon, July 28 (AFP)—The National League for Democracy (NLD) expessed fears of a possible confrontation with the military junta as its two-day congress opened here Saturday amid tight security.

The NLD said in a statement that a continued gap in communication between the NLD and the State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC) "could bring back the undesirable path of confrontation."

Government troops and police were out in force around Ghandi Hall as the more than 500 NLD members began arriving, but no incidents were reported as a crowd gathered and cheered whenever an NLD delegate or car passed by.

The meeting was attended by 379 of the 392 elected NLD candidates who dominated the May general elections.

NLD spokesman, retired Colonel Kyi Maung, told the congress that dialogue was essential. "There are no significant differences between SLORC, which sponsored the elections and paved the way for a new democratic state, and the league, which advocates the same in addition to full basic democratic human rights," said Col. Kyi Maung.

The NLD not only accepted the SLORC's often repeated three national causes—prevention of the disintegration of the union, national solidarity and safeguarding hard-won independence—but has made an extra guarantee, full democratic and basic human rights, he said.

"Under these circumstances SLORC and the NLD, which has won the mandate of the people and an 82 per cent majority, would have to start a dialogue on when and how the power would be transferred for the establishment of the agreed democratic state," Col. Kyi Maung said amid loud cheers from the delegates and observers from other democratic parties.

His comments came less than 24 hours after the SLORC announced it would set up a national convention to make guidelines for a new constitution.

Western diplomats here contacted Friday by phone from Bangkok described the SLORC move as simply another way of keeping the NLD from taking power.

Col. Kyi Maung, who called on delegates to strive for unity within the party, made no mention of the SLORC's latest plan.

The congress agenda included discussions on transferring power and convening the new legislature as provided for in the SLORC's own elections law. But yesterday the SLORC ruled out any transfer of power until a national referendum had approved the constitution. "SLORC will hand over power only to the parliament formed under the new constitution approved by a national referendum and cannot, and will not, transfer power to the parliament elected under the present election laws," a SLORC spokesman said.

Diplomats here expected the congress to end on Sunday with what they dubbed the "Ghandi Hall Declaration," in which the NLD would announce its own plan for how power should be handed over.

Urges Convening of Parliament

BK2907125690 Hong Kong AFP in English 1250 GMT 29 Jul 90

[Text] Rangoon, July 29 (AFP)—Burma's main opposition party ended a two-day congress here on Sunday by calling for the convening of parliament in September and talks to begin with the ruling military junta.

The congress of the National League for Democracy (NLD), which swept May 27 general elections, also called for the speedy release of its leader Aung San Suu Kyi, who has been held under house arrest for just over a year.

In a statement released after the congress, the NLD said differences between it and the ruling State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC) could be settled amicably.

The SLORC, which was formed following a September 1988 military power grab that put a bloody end to nationwide pro-democracy protests, has yet to hand over power following the elections.

"The Gandhi Declaration," as the statement has been dubbed following the NLD's decision to hold its congress in Gandhi Hall, said talks with the SLORC should be held freely and openly with mutual respect and carried out in a spirit of national reconciliation.

As the over 500 members left the hall, NLD spokesman U Kyi Maung stressed that his party was not trying to force a confrontation with the SLORC. "This is not a contest of wills, neither is it a contest of wits. We are trying to find a medium which would benefit us all," said U Kyi Maung.

The conference ended without incident, with a huge crowd of supporters, estimated by observers to be at least 5,000 strong, earlier allowed to approach the hall which was heavily guarded by troops and riot police. A five-block area had been cordoned off and barred to traffic.

During the day the crowd sat on the pavement around the hall under the hot sun to listen to the resolutions broadcast on loud-speakers. Loud cheers and hand-clapping accompanied each announcement, increasing in volume when the petition demanding the release of Aung San Suu Kyi was read out.

The NLD also called for the release of their 63-year-old chairman Tin U, who is serving three years hard labour for sedition, and other political prisoners as well as appealing for the return of democractic rights and the removal of restrictions hindering freedom.

Earlier the conference rejected suggestions that the recently elected parliament, in which the NLD holds a massive majority, was a constituent assembly. "Without the powers conferred to the parliament, no constitution can be drafted which could have any legitimacy," the statement said.

The SLORC said on Friday that it would not hand over power to a government formed under a temporary constitution. It added that the present parliament was responsible only for the drafting of a "firm constitution" and had no other authority or function.

Japan Extends Second Debt Relief Grant

OW2407015790 Tokyo KYODO in English 0037 GMT 24 Jul 90

[Text] Yangon, July 24 KYODO—Japan extended its second debt relief grant of 3.5 billion yen to Myanmar [Burma] Tuesday, government radio said in Yangon [Rangoon] Monday night.

Notes on the grant were exchanged between Japanese and Myanmar Government officials in Yangon on Monday.

The grant is meant primarily to enable the southeast Asian country to repay foreign debt as a least developed country and is the first Japanese grant since a 3.66 billion yen grant two years ago. The new grant is untied and can also be used to buy machinery, spare parts, and raw materials from any country, the broadcast said.

Japan is the largest aid donor to Myanmar and has extended loans amounting to about 60 percent of Myanmar's total foreign debt of 5 billion U.S. dollars.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

'Sudden' U.S. Policy Shift on Cambodia Viewed

BK2507103990 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 25 Jul 90

[Station commentary]

[Text] The ASEAN foreign ministers began their annual meeting yesterday in Jakarta, Indonesia. High on the list of items on the agenda is a seemingly never-ending question of the Cambodian problem which is bound to push other crucial issues like the Indochinese boat people and economic matters back stage.

We can expect lively debates during the post-ministerial conference when ASEAN will engage in its customary dialogue session with the United States, Japan, the European Community, Australia, Canada, and New Zealand. The U.S. in particular will come in for a lot of questioning over its shift in policy towards a solution to the Cambodian problem.

Last week, the U.S. Secretary of State James Baker, at the end of the two-day meeting in Paris of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council, announced that the U.S. will withdraw its support for the seat occupied by the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, CGDK, in the UN and that it will open talks with Vietnam, its old enemy, on fresh alternatives for a solution to the Cambodian problem.

The aim behind the new U.S. policy decision is to prevent the return to power of the Khmer Rouge, the strongest faction in the CGDK. The American citizens have obviously not got over the memory of the killing field—the period between 1975 and late 1978 when Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge regime committed genocide in killing over a million Cambodians. Domestic pressure has mounted on the Washington Administration to distance itself from the Khmer Rouge to prevent it from repeating its brutality in case it seizes power again in Cambodia.

This sudden change in U.S. policy on the Cambodian issue has caused dismay in ASEAN which has been pursuing several avenues for a peaceful settlement of the Cambodian problem.

In a joint statement issued two days ago, the ASEAN foreign ministers asserted that any attempt to change the Cambodian representation in the UN will be a setback to the search for a comprehensive political solution to the Cambodian problem. They defended the position of the CGDK as the legitimate government of Cambodia. They also registered their conviction that the Cambodian conflict could only be resolved through peaceful negotiations, and fully supported an enhanced role for the UN in Cambodia. As for the CGDK itself, which is made up of three guerrilla groups in a coalition that has held its seat at the UN, its two non-communist factions have condemned the U.S. policy change. They feel that it is imperative that their partner in the coalition, the Khmer Rouge, remain as part of the negotiating process. The Khmer Rouge is militarily the strongest of the three guerrilla factions with 30,000 members, compared with the combined strength of 20,000 belonging to the other two factions.

The feeling of Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Son Sann is understandable as they feel that it is more advantageous to have the Khmer Rouge with them in their bid to negotiate for a peaceful settlement on Cambodian problem than freeze them out of the negotiations and later engage them in the battle in the jungle.

The U.S. shift in policy is an expression to the [words indistinct] of demand for a halt to the recreation of the resistance forces. U.S. hope rests on the possibility that Vietnam will return the favor by using its influence on Phnom Penh to pressure the Hun Sen government to agree to a peace settlement. What dismays or is disturbing to ASEAN is that it was not consulted prior to the new U.S. decision. The U.S. had always taken its cue from ASEAN on the issue and worked along with it on resolving the Cambodian problem. So why this sudden change in its stand? The answer may come from Mr. Baker at the post-ministerial conference in Jakarta. Whatever discussions take place in the Indonesian capital and whatever decisions are taken, it is important that fresh alternatives are found towards a settlement of the problem. The Cambodian people have waited too long for a just and durable settlement. They deserve it now.

Singapore

PRC Group Arrives for Talks on Diplomatic Ties

BK2707135390 Hong Kong AFP in English 1339 GMT 27 Jul 90

[Excerpt] Singapore, July 27 (AFP)—A Chinese delegation arrived here late Friday to discuss setting up diplomatic ties with Singapore, the Singapore Broadcasting Corp. [SBC] said Friday.

Earlier, the Foreign Ministry released a statement saying the delegation would arrive Friday and stay until Tuesday.

Neither SBC nor the statement gave further details or the names of the Chinese officials.

Singapore is set to open diplomatic ties with China following the recent move by Indonesia to re-open diplomatic ties with China after 20 years.

Cambodia

More on Resistance Reaction to U.S. Policy

VOK Views Pluses, Minuses

BK3007122990 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 30 Jul 90

[Political commentary: "The Cambodian People's Reaction to James Baker's Policy"]

[Text] The policy of U.S. Secretary of State James Baker concerning the Cambodian seat at the United Nations has taken the world by surprise. It has particularly shaken the Cambodian people, who are victims of the Khmer Rouge policy and that of Red Vietnam. Although observers have noted that it is not easy to expel the national government of Cambodia from the United Nations, this has been regarded as a very important move, for the goodwill of James Baker might become a shot in the arm for the aggressors as much as a boost for the U.S. stance that is truly beneficial to the Cambodian people.

What is the reaction of the Cambodian people to the new U.S. policy on the Cambodian seat in the United Nations?

First of all, it should be recalled that James Baker made it very clear that although the United States withdraws its support for the UN seat of the national government of Cambodia, it continues to support the two noncommunist Khmer groups—namely, the noncommunist Khmer faction headed by His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and the noncommunist Khmer faction led by [words indistinct], and the third objective is to bring about free elections in Cambodia.

James Baker stressed that all along the United States has tried to realize the first objective, that is, to make Vietnam pull its troops out of Cambodia, and that the United States has already attained this goal. What remains for this goal to be completely achieved is merely the question of verifying whether there are any Vietnamese troops left in Cambodia. The United States is now moving toward realizing the second objective, that is, preventing the Khmer Rouge from returning to power in Cambodia. The U.S. policy shift on Cambodia's UN seat is thus part of the U.S. effort to reach this second objective.

We Cambodians would like to voice full support for this three-point policy of the United States because we, too, want to see the three objectives attained. We want to see foreign aggressor troops kicked out of Cambodia; we want no savage, wanton regime in Cambodia; and we want genuine democracy in Cambodia. Therefore, the U.S. political objectives are the political objectives we Cambodians would like to support.

What is suspicious to us Cambodians? We do not question the goodwill of the United States, but we still doubt the method adopted by this country and the goodwill of the Hanoi authorities and Heng Samrin regime in response to this policy shift of James Baker's.

Why do we still have doubts? No one knows Vietnam and the communists better than the Cambodian people. Vietnam, particularly communist Vietnam, used to teach many mischievous lessons to Cambodia and the world, and the United States itself certainly learned some of them at the hands of the Vietnamese communists in 1973. The Hanoi authorities are the super guru in teaching the world that Vietnam never keeps any promises or agreements. This is something that the Cambodian people, who are the victims, must be worried about.

It should be noted that Vietnamese troops still remain in Cambodia, the solution to the Cambodian problem is yet to be found, and the Vietnamese and Hun Sen, who have always stated that Vietnam does not accept the presence of any UN force in Cambodia, continue to reject it. Therefore, can we benefit from U.S. goodwill?

The Cambodian people currently find themselves in the same situation as someone who runs into a tiger when fleeing from a crocodile. At a time when we are enjoying strong support in our struggle against the Vietnamese aggressor crocodile and the Heng Samrin-Hun Sen Khmer Rouge, we are worried that we might fall prey to the Pol Pot red tiger. Conversely, when the United States proclaims its new stance to prevent the Pol Pot Khmer Rouge from returning to power, we are worried that this new stance might push us into the hands of the aggressors, thus causing the Cambodian race to become extinct. Therefore, what do we wish to have?

We Cambodians do not want to find ourselves in the jaws of either of these two savage animals. We want to be in a situation in which we Cambodians can enjoy the freedom of determining the destiny of Cambodia by ourselves. We place our hope in the [words indistinct] force, such as the force of the United Nations. However, the aggressors and the puppets have rejected and continue to reject such a force. Consequently, will we succeed in fulfilling our wishes? The ones who can answer this question are those who hold the key to peace in Cambodia and, for the time being, they are no one but the Vietnamese aggressors.

James Baker's goodwill is a good thing if the United States knows how to persuade Vietnam to be more understanding and compromising. Otherwise, this goodwill will only become another new lesson from Hanoi and the struggle of all of us Cambodians will be carried on under whatever circumstances, for we never forget our duty, which is to liberate our country from the aggressor bandits.

VONADK Comments on Shift

BK3007075990 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 29 Jul 90

["A Continuation of Questions by Researchers on the Shift of U.S. Policy on Cambodia"; place and date not given]

[Text] I. There are many new identical reports. They are as follows:

1. According to informed sources, the U.S. secretary of state on 27 July told ASEAN foreign ministers that the U.S. talks with Vietnam are aimed at countering the military threat posed by the Khmer Rouge. The report added that the United States will hold a meeting with Vietnam on 6 August 1990.

2. It was also reported that the Vietnamese puppet in Phnom Penh, Hun Sen, had said that he welcomed the United States' decision to negotiate with Vietnam on the Cambodian problem, though he warned against any interference in Cambodia's internal affairs. Hun Sen added he was pleased to talk with the United States about holding general elections in Cambodia.

3. It was further reported that the Vietnamese puppet in Phnom Penh, Tie Banh, had said that the Vietnamese puppet forces were able to stand up against a Khmer Rouge return to power.

II. Strategists, politicians, and reporters have already formed their own views and positions on the above reports. As for us, a group of Cambodian researchers, we have judged the reports according to our understanding and we wish to raise the following questions:

1. On the U.S. secretary of state's statement to ASEAN foreign ministers that the United States would hold talks with Vietnam with the aim of countering the military threat posed by the Khmer Rouge, we would like to ask what this means. Does this mean that the United States will ask Vietnam to continue shipping hundreds of thousands of troops to Cambodia in order to confront the Khmer Rouge?

2. In light of the above question, doesn't this mean that the United States will collude with the Hanoi aggressor authorities, condemned by the world and the United Nations for 11 years, to continue to invade and occupy independent, peaceful, and neutral Cambodia? In so doing, doesn't the United States automatically and overtly become an ally of the Hanoi aggressor authorities, and will also collaborate with them to eliminate the Cambodian and Lao races? Isn't the United States cooperating with Ho Chi Minh's and Hanoi leadership's small, medium, and grand Indochinese federation strategies? Isn't the United States taking part in the Hanoi authority's strategy of threatening the security, peace, and stability of the ASEAN states in Southeast Asia? Isn't the United States encroaching upon the principle of self-determination of each country and people?

Is the United States hopeful in ending the Vietnamese war of aggression against Cambodia? Are there lessons from history showing that fuel can extinguish fire, meaning can the Vietnamese aggressor forces end the Vietnamese war of aggression against Cambodia? Has the United States realized that Vietnam, with hundreds of thousands of troops waging war and occupying Cambodia for 11 years, is currently facing defeats that are irreversible? Now, if the United States is asking Vietnam to send more troops to fight against the Cambodian people's sacred struggle for the right to self-determination in their own country, does the United States hope to make the brave and courageous Cambodian people surrender to the demon warmongering Vietnamese bandits?

3. In fact, the political intent of the new U.S. policy on Cambodia announced on 18 July 1990 was planned long before its official announcement. Watchers and researchers have gradually understood the issue. In particular, the Soviet foreign minister himself had already known the significance of the new U.S. policy on Cambodia during his negotiations with U.S. Secretary of

State James Baker. Through the Soviet channel, Vietnam had also firmly grasped the substance of the new U.S. policy before it was disclosed. That being the case, on the Cambodian battlefield, there are movements of Vietnamese aggressor troops from Vietnam by planes to Pochentong [airport], by boats through Basak and Mekong rivers, and by land along national Routes 19, 7, 1, 2, and so on.

Aren't the movements of Vietnamese aggressor troops directly connected with the newly announced U.S. policy? Aren't the Vietnamese aggressor troop movements in line with the U.S. secretary of state's 27 July 1990 statement to the ASEAN foreign ministers that the U.S.-Vietnamese meeting is aimed at countering the Khmer Rouge? Are the remarks by the U.S. secretary of state that the U.S.-Vietnamese talks are for challenging the Khmer Rouge not tantamount to asking Vietnam to send hundreds of thousands more of its aggressor forces into Cambodia to further invade and occupy the country? Don't the continuous and actual Vietnamese troop reinforcements sent to Cambodia conform with the 27 July 1990 reassurance stated by the U.S. secretary of state?

4. Now, we will look at the Vietnamese puppets. Both Hun Sen and Tie Banh, in charge of political and military affairs respectively, have concurrently announced that they welcome the talks between the United States and Vietnam on the Cambodian problem. At the same time, they have shown their independence by proclaiming that they are not Vietnam's puppets and lackeys and have warned against any attempt to interfere in Cambodia's internal affairs. Hun Sen and Tie Banh are delighted to see the United States agreeing to hold talks with them on the election issue. They have reaffirmed that the Vietnamese lackey puppet troops are strong enough to turn back the resistance forces and so on. Don't the statements by Hun Sen and Tie Banh come at the orders of the Soviet Union and Vietnam? Aren't the statements made in accordance with new circumstances and the shift in U.S. policy? Isn't puppet Tie Banh's statement a sign showing that he has clearly realized that Vietnamese aggressor reinforcements are continuously being shipped to Cambodia? Who does not know that since October 1989 disguised Vietnamese aggressor troops wearing the puppet uniforms have been hiding in Cambodia or that the Vietnamese puppet forces have been repeatedly defeated and crushed, in particular in western and central Cambodia?

III. According to the above-mentioned reports, events, and questions, we wish to ask whether or not these concurrent negotiations are among the United States, the Soviet Union, and Vietnam? Don't the announcements by the Vietnamese puppets in Phnom Penh reflect Vietnam's orders for them to play foul?

To sum up, the important questions are: Can the offensive moves aimed at misleading people settle the Vietnamese war of aggression and occupation of Cambodia? Can this bring an end to the Vietnamese strategy of threatening Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region? Can stability be restored in Southeast Asia? Or is this just adding fuel to a fire which is about to die out?

IV. It is known all over the world that Democratic Kampuchea [DK] is otherwise known as the Khmer Rouge. Its statements and those by the National Government of Cambodia [NGC], have repeatedly reaffirmed:

1. Its new draft constitution, the substance of which is similar to the fifth French Republic.

2. In light of the world's current and future political geography, in particular according to Vietnam's Indochinese federation strategy of swallowing Cambodia and Laos, DK has no reason to side with the West in adopting a free democratic system both politically and economically. It also has no reason to advocate a great national unity with a view to defending and preserving the Cambodian nation, people, and race from being swallowed by the Vietnamese as happened to Kampuchea Kraom [ancient Cambodian territory now part of South Vietnam].

3. DK has repeatedly reaffirmed and suggested that a full-strength UN international control mechanism [UNICM] be dispatched to Cambodia; a UN peacekeeping force be stationed in Cambodia; free elections under genuine UN supervision be organized; all warring parties be disarmed under UN verification; the withdrawal of all Vietnamese aggressor forces from Cambodia be carried out under UN verification; a cease-fire be effectively implemented under UN control; the Cambodian problem be settled comprehensively both with its external and internal aspects; and a national reconciliation be genuinely achieved through the reunification of all the warring Cambodian parties during the transitional period under UN control and supervision, pending the achievement of a definite national reconciliation following elections to choose a constituent assembly, a national assembly, a national government, and so on.

Is this not sufficiently equitable and fair? Is this not a groundwork to end the Vietnamese war of aggression against Cambodia without making any party lose face? Is this not a framework for national reconciliation? Would this not help bring about an end to the Vietnamese war of aggression against Cambodia, thereby restoring stability, security, and peace to Cambodia, Southeast Asia, and the Asia-Pacific?

What are the Hanoi aggressor authorities and their puppets? Why do the Vietnamese aggressors object to UN control over the Vietnamese aggressor forces in Cambodia? Why are the Vietnamese aggressors and their puppets opposed to a UN peacekeeping force to supervise elections in Cambodia? Why are they against a genuine national reconciliation with which the four warring parties will be reunited, and so on?

With a great many of the above questions, it is asked: Is this not a maneuver to hide the Vietnamese aggressor forces for the purpose of further invading and occupying Cambodia through the puppet regime? Is this not sleight of hand to mislead people about elections organized within the Vietnamese puppet regime? As such, can the Vietnamese war of aggression against Cambodia be settled? Can the Cambodian problem be comprehensively resolved in both its external and internal aspects? Can stability in Southeast Asia be restored? Are the Vietnamese aggressors and their Phnom Penh puppets right?

DK Proposes Meeting in Beijing, Not Paris

BK2907070890 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 29 Jul 90

[Text] The newsroom of the Voice of the Khmer radio has received a report saying that the meeting of the three Cambodian parties in the Cambodian national government, planned to be held in Paris next week, will probably not materialize because the party of Democratic Kampuchea [DK] has proposed that this meeting be held in Beijing, China, on 8 August instead in accordance with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's proposal.

Ieng Muli, general secretary of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front [KPNLF] Executive Committee, said in response to His Excellency Son Sann, president of the KPNLF, who proposed a tripartite meeting in Paris on 31 July or 1 August, Khieu Samphan, leader of the party of Democratic Kampuchea, sent a message to His Excellency Son Sann saying that the party of Democratic Kampuchea proposes that this meeting be held in Beijing on 8 August. Ieng Muli further said His Excellency Son Sann, who recently returned from a visit to (?Poland), has not yet replied whether the KPNLF will agree to attend the meeting in Beijing.

Sihanouk Wants Resistance To Meet in Beijing

BK3007054090 Hong Kong AFP in English 0524 GMT 30 Jul 90

[Text] Bangkok, July 30 (AFP)—Cambodian resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk has called for a meeting in Beijing of the anti-Phnom Penh guerrilla coalition which is dominated by the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge, Cambodian sources said here Monday. The prince, Cambodia's former monarch and the guerrilla alliance's figurehead, had proposed the meeting to demonstrate solidarity among the anti-Phnom Penh factions in the wake of Washington's recent policy shift on Cambodia, the sources said.

The Khmer Rouge, a radical Marxist group which lost power in Cambodia in January 1979 following Vietnam's invasion of the country, has condemned the U.S. decision to withdraw recognition from the guerrilla coalition at the United Nations, accusing Washington of siding with Hanoi.

Prince Sihanouk, who is currently in the North Korean capital of Pyongyang, described the move as "an act of grave injustice."

Following its overthrow and its replacement by a government installed by Hanoi, the Khmer Rouge retained Cambodia's seat at the U.N. until it was transferred to the guerrilla coalition in 1982 when it was formed to join the Khmer Rouge and two smaller non-communist groups. Non-communist allies of the Khmer Rouge, which is held responsible for the deaths of hundreds of thousands of Cambodians during its 1975 to 1979 rule, are the followers of Prince Sihanouk and former prime minister Son Sann.

Mr. Son Sann had called for a meeting in Paris of the guerrilla coalition and its Phnom Penh adversary, but Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen turned down the invitation and the Khmer Rouge, now the guerrilla alliance's military backbone, were also believed to be reluctant to attend.

The sources said Prince Sihanouk had called for the Beijing meeting in messages to his allies in which he stressed the need for solidarity as well as for a discussion of joint proposals to achieve peace. The sources said the Khmer Rouge nominal leader Khieu Samphan had accepted Prince Sihanouk's offer for a meeting in Beijing. Mr. Son Sann had indicated that he would also attend, but asked for the date of August 8 proposed by the prince to be postponed due to engagements until late August, they said.

But the sources pointed out that Mr. Khieu Samphan, in his reply to the prince, insisted on its demand that a supreme national council (SNC) be formed within the framework of a peace agreement as an interim authority with executive power and with all four warring factions being equally represented in that body.

This clashes with the position of Phnom Penh which wants the SNC to be formed with representatives of two rival governments, itself and the guerrilla coalition, in order to minimise the role of the Khmer Rouge. Phnom Penh has said that equal representation of the four factions would lead to a return to power of the Khmer Rouge.

The Khmer Rouge stand on the SNC also appears to differ from proposals put forward by the U.N. Security Council permanent members—Britain, China, France, the Soviet Union and the United States—to invest the U.N. with an executive role in Cambodia during a transitional period leading to the installation of a government after free and fair elections.

Meanwhile the Khmer Rouge radio monitored here on Monday renewed the faction's call for "increasing pressures to be put on Hanoi" in order to arrive at a settlement, adding that such pressures should include "an absence of contacts" of foreign countries with Vietnam. This was apparently another veiled condemnation of the U.S. new stand on Cambodia.

Washington has said it would open talks with Vietnam on Cambodia. The discussions are to begin shortly between senior U.S. and Vietnamese officials at the United Nations in New York.

Son Sann Aide Says 30 Jul Meeting Postponed

AU2907155590 Paris AFP in English 1537 GMT 29 Jul 90

[Text] Paris, July 29 (AFP)—A meeting called for Monday by former Cambodian Premier Son Sann to bring together the various factions in the Cambodian conflict has been postponed, Mr. Son Sann's chief of staff Penn Thol said Sunday. Mr. Penn Thol said Monday's meeting was "impossible" because the factions, especially the communist Khmer Rouge which is the largest military group, had still not responded to Mr. Son Sann's invitation. But he did not give a new date for a possible meeting.

In the wake of the U.S. policy shift on Cambodia, Mr. Son Sann, who leads one of the two non-communist factions, invited the Khmer Rouge and the faction of resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk to hold a "working meeting" here Monday and Tuesday. He invited Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Sen, who heads the Vietnamese-installed government in Phnom Penh, to join the session Wednesday. The talks were expected to focus on the composition of an interim government. But Mr. Hun Sen responded negatively in an interview with the Phnom Penh news agency SPK monitored in Bangkok Sunday.

Mr. Hun Sen said he would be prepared to attend the first meeting of the provisional government, or supreme national council [SNC], only if it was established in accordance with the joint communique signed in Tokyo in June. He would not, he stressed, go to a meeting simply to set up the SNC.

Mr. Hun Sen and Prince Sihanouk signed a joint communique in Tokyo agreeing to a cease-fire, and to quickly set up a supreme national council—to be seated by six resistance and six government representatives—to pave the way for general elections in Cambodia. The Khmer Rouge refused to endorse the Tokyo accord.

But the parties remain divided, however, over the makeup and the duties of the council, which was to govern Cambodia before elections.

Prince Sihanouk's son Norodom Rannaridh, who had been expected to represent his father, had said that it would be "very difficult" for him to be in Paris on Monday due to a busy schedule.

Contacted Friday in Warsaw, where he will be staying until Sunday, Mr. Son Sann said that if the meeting could not be held Monday, it would would be "postponed for several days."

Sources close to the Paris conference on Cambodia commented that Mr. Son Sann's initiative was "a bit hurried," adding that it might be better to wait for the results of U.S.-Vietnamese talks scheduled for August 6 in New York.

The Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) meeting in Jakarta expressed its desire for a meeting of the SNC between now and the beginning of the next U.N. General Assembly in September. The six ASEAN member nations mandated Indonesia and France, the two co-presidents of the Paris conference, to carry out discussions with the Cambodian factions and their allies.

VOK on Hun Sen Reply to Son Sann on Meeting

BK2807081890 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 28 Jul 90

[Text] Reliable sources in Paris on Thursday [26 July] said that Hun Sen of the Heng Samrin regime, propped up by Vietnam in Phnom Penh, has sent a message to His Excellency Son Sann, prime minister of the Cambodian national government and president of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, requesting a meeting to set up the Cambodian supreme national council in accordance with the agreement signed in June in Tokyo, Japan.

On Monday, His Excellency Son Sann appealed for a meeting in Paris, France, on 30 July of all Cambodian resistance parties. His Excellency Son Sann called on the Heng Samrin regime side to take part in a meeting on 1 August and also appealed for a meeting between the four Cambodian parties and the five major powers of the UN Security Council in late August in New York, United States.

SPK Interviews Hun Sen on Paris Meeting

BK2907054490 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0424 GMT 29 Jul 90

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK July 29—Prime Minister Hun Sen in an exclusive interview with SPK today refused to attend the Paris meeting among the Cambodian factions to set up the supreme national council [SNC].

Following is the full text of the interview:

Question: Prime Minister, what do you think about Son Sann's request to you to attend the meeting in Paris to set up the supreme national council?

Answer: Son Sann has sent a letter to invite me to attend the meeting in Paris, and I have replied to him that I am ready to attend the first meeting of the supreme national council set up in accordance with the joint communique signed in Tokyo. I have promised to him to consult with Prince Sihanouk in appointing more representatives to complete the six-plus-six formula and to convene the first meeting of the supreme national council.

After receiving my answer, Son Sann spoke of the need to convene the Paris meeting in order to set up the SNC and put an end to the war. Moreover, he has blamed

Vietnam for my refusal and for wanting to continue the war. That is why, I will not participate in the meeting. I would like to point out that if one judged Son Sann only by his words, one would think he is a person of goodwill, but in fact he is a hypocrite, because he is trying to undermine the results obtained in the peace process on Cambodia by the joint communique in Tokyo. Son Sann has tried to ignore the fact that according to the Tokyo joint communique, an agreement has already been reached on the formation of the SNC and the holding of its first meeting, the observance of a cease-fire. That is why, I have asked Prince Sihanouk and Son Sann to appoint 2 more representatives to the SNC so that it could convene its first meeting. Son Sann must not have misunderstood the point, but he has deliberately tried to destroy the peace results under the label of goodwill to end the war. Son Sann has also resorted to another trick. While pretending to be a mediator of national reconciliation, he has secretly sent a foreigner to contact and inform me that he wants to dissociate himself from the coalition and invite me to his home, and expect me to invite him, in return, to Phnom Penh to stay at his former house. If Son Sann really had goodwill, he should cooperate with Prince Sihanouk in carrying out the Tokyo joint communique, because this would lead to a cease-fire, mutual confidence and a comprehensive solution.

It is now imperative to convene the first meeting of the SNC and not a meeting to set up the SNC. Son Sann must see the point and read again the Tokyo joint communique the signing of which he witnessed. I think that to ensure good results in solving the problem in the future, Son Sann must not be hypocritical and must not blame others but himself, because he himself is adopting a provocative attitude at the expense of his honour as a politician.

Hun Sen 'Disappointed' With Son Sann Statement

BK2807142090 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 28 Jul 90

["Message from Hun Sen, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and foreign minister of the State of Cambodia, to His Excellency Son Sann"; dated 28 July—read by announcer]

[Text] Your Excellency: Your letter dated 26 July 1990 greatly disappointed me. Please allow me to remind you that the national council has been set up since 5 June 1990 through the signing of the Tokyo joint statement at a ceremony in which you also took part in your capacity as a member of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's delegation.

The pressing issue now is to convene the first session of the national council so that the voluntary cease-fire can go into effect, mutual trust can be created, and a move toward a common solution—namely free, democratic, and proper elections under international control—can be realized. This is a solution acceptable to all.

I do not see any reason for traveling thousands of kilometers to meet and discuss what has already been solved through setting up the national council and calling for a voluntary cease-fire. I would also like to confirm to your excellency that I was greatly disappointed after hearing your statement through the Voice of the Khmer radio, your radio, on 27 June 1990 through which you used a dirty maneuver labeled: a meeting to find a solution, in order to destroy the Tokyo joint statement and put the blame on the State of Cambodia's Government if I failed to attend.

Your excellency knows very well that I never balk at negotiating; I have been seeking negotiations since the time you strongly opposed the Sihanouk-Hun Sen meeting at the end of 1977 and again in early 1988. However, this time I cannot take part because it is to be convened at your initiative in order to destroy the Tokyo joint statement. In my view, we should not consider the Tokyo joint statement as child's play. Implementing this joint statement is a noble endeavor in the political life of a politician within the framework of realizing the Cambodian people's self-determination.

If your excellency thinks that the time has come, as the major powers have stated, would you and the samdech show courage and implement the Tokyo joint statement and report this to the five countries in the near future? History will record what we have done.

Your Excellency, please accept my high consideration.

Phnom Penh Criticizes UN Security Council Plan

BK2907134490 Hong Kong AFP in English 1316 GMT 29 Jul 90

[Text] Paris, July 29 (AFP)—The semi-official Information Office of the Phnom Penh Government Sunday criticized the recommendations of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council on the creation of a transitional supreme national council (SNC). The Information Office, in an article which represents an unofficial first reaction from Phnom Penh, said the recommendations would deprive the Phnom Penh Government "of all power to administer the country."

The five permanent members of the UN Security Council, which met July 16-17 in Paris, adopted a recommendation calling for all sectors of the Cambodian Governmment which could influence the outcome of elections to be placed under direct UN control. The proposal would give the UN control of Cambodia's foreign affairs, national defence, finances, public security and information, the Information Office said.

A supreme national council set up to "symbolise" a nation cannot replace a government in power," the Information Office said.

It however praised the U.S. policy switch on Cambodia under which it has withdrawn its support for the UN seat of the resistance tripartite Cambodian coalition.

Tie Banh: Armed Forces Superior to Khmer Rouge

BK2707140790 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 27 Jul 90

[Text] Comrade General Tie Banh, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of national defense of the State of Cambodia, granted an interview to a number of foreign journalists at the 13 October Guest House on the morning of 25 July. Taking part in the interview, which dealt with a number of military and security developments throughout the State of Cambodia, were correspondents from REUTER, the American press agency UPI, and the U.S. National Public Radio Network.

Answering questions on the prevention of the genocidal Pol Pot regime's return to power, Comrade General Tie Banh stressed: After the Vietnamese troops were completely repatriated in September 1989, the Polpotists stepped up their activities and seized a number of positions from us. However, since February 1990, our forces have performed much better. They took the initiative in launching a counteroffensive which resulted in the recapture of several major positions. We have noticed that any enemy forces daring to venture deep into the country's interior have always suffered heavy losses.

Taking advantage of the cease-fire talks, the Polpotists intensified activities against the peaceful life of the people, the same activities which they carried out during their reign of terror. However, all their wanton acts have been invariably frustrated by our forces. Nevertheless, they refuse to concede defeat. Instead, they brag that they have captured this area or that district. In reality, these claims of victories are just publicity stunts without any truth in them. For instance, they say that they have captured Kompong Thom town, that they are besieging Battambang, that they are entering Takeo, and so on. As a matter of fact, they are suffering serious setbacks in Kompong Thom Province at present, Comrade General Tie Banh said.

The general said in conclusion: The Khmer reactionaries have not been able to control any area, any communications lines, or any airport or seaport. What they can do is merely make vociferous boasts to mislead international opinion into believing that they are strong militarily. In fact, my men continue to be superior to them and are capable of preventing the genocidal Pol Pot regime from returning to power.

Germany Reportedly Plans Mission in Phnom Penh

BK3007104690 Hong Kong AFP in English 0633 GMT 30 Jul 90

[By Leo Dobbs]

[Text] Phnom Penh, July 30 (AFP)—An eventual unified Germany will have to have a mission in Cambodia to carry on projects initiated by East Germany, a West German member of parliament [MP] said here Monday. But such a mission would be below ambassadorial level, said Ingrid Walz, a liberal MP from West Germany, which does not recognise the pro-Vietnamese Phnom Penh government.

Ms. Walz said the parliament in Bonn had decided to step up humanitarian aid to Cambodia and that non-governmental West German organisations planned greater involvement in Cambodian projects.

Ms. Walz, speaking before leaving here for Vietnam after a week-long visit, said the issue of recognition under a unified Germany—expected by the end of the year—had not come up during her talks here with top leaders, including Prime Minister Hun Sen. She said she "only asked for support" in trying to get the three-party Cambodian resistance coalition to accept the Tokyo agreement between Mr. Hun Sen and Prince Norodom Sihanouk calling for the creation of a bilateral supreme national council, followed by a cease-fire and, eventually, general elections. The council would administer the country in the run-up to the elections, but its formation has been stalled because the communist Khmer Rouge resistance faction demands equal representation for all four warring parties against the agreed six seats each for two opposing governments.

The two Germany's currently recognise different governments, and Vietnam and Cambodia have both indicated concern that changes in Eastern Europe over the past year could lead to aid cutbacks and adversely affect their economies. But the issue of recognition is a crucial one, given that East Germany has diplomatic ties with Phnom Penh and has been its third largest aid donor and trade partner after the Soviet Union and Vietnam.

Ms. Walz was to have been accompanied in her negotiations with the Cambodians in cooperation with an East German MP, but the parliamentarian was unable to reach this city due to flight problems and East Germany was represented by two administrators, informed sources said.

An East German source here said the Berlin MP's absence meant "no progress is possible," and that the trip as a result was a "great disappointment."

"The question we have to solve... is what form of mission we can choose," Ms. Walz said. "It would have to be below that of an embassy, but must have the representation to (continue) ... East German projects."

An East German expert said his country had put an estimated 25 million marks (15.4 million dollars at the current rate) of aid and trade projects into Cambodia this year.

"I think the time is ripe now to help Cambodia find a peaceful solution to its problem and it is important to get impressions on the spot," Ms. Walz said. "As we don't have diplomatic relations we cannot send people from ministries on official missions. "Establishing diplomatic relations and installing economic cooperation are matters that parliament has to decide on," she said.

She added: "The problem with (West Germany) until now was that we did not know with whom we could establish relations as the problem of the legitimate government of this country was never completely resolved."

The U.S. Government on July 18 said it would no longer recognise the Cambodian resistance alliance's tenure of this country's U.N. seat.

West European countries have indicated that they back this stand because, like Washington, they do not want to see the Khmer Rouge return to power.

The China-backed group, militarily the strongest of the three resistance factions, ran Cambodia from 1975 to 1979 in a reign that left hundreds of thousands of Cambodians dead.

Laos

Deputy Foreign Minister on U.S. Cambodia Policy

BK3007082990 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 30 Jul 90

[Text] Souban Salitthilat, deputy foreign affairs minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], recently gave an interview to the national radio correspondent on the change of U.S. policy on the Cambodian issue.

Asked about the LPDR's reaction to the new U.S. position on Cambodia whereby U.S. Secretary of State James Baker said on 18 July that the United States would hold direct negotiation with Vietnam on the Cambodian issue and would no longer recognize the UN seat of the tripartite Cambodian resistance side, Souban Salitthilat said: The Lao and peace-loving people throughout the world believe that the presence of the Khmer Rouge at the United Nations in the form of the so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK] constitutes a challenge to the principle of justice as well as the principle of being the representation of a country, because the Khmer Rouge killed millions of Cambodians while ruling the country from 1975 to 1979. Thus the Khmer Rouge leaders at that time were branded the 'genocidal' elements. After the Democratic Kampuchea government of the genocidal clique was toppled, the government headed by Hun Sen has pursued a policy of reviving the life of the Cambodian people and building them into the people with honor, independence, and national identity.

Since 1980, the situation in Cambodia has never been peaceful. The Khmer Rouge and their colleagues have relentlessly created unrest both inside and outside the country with the hope of returning to power in Phnom Penh. Several years have passed and the world has become more concerned with the fate of the Cambodian people. Everyone aspires to find ways to settle the Cambodian problem peacefully and to prevent the Khmer Rouge from returning to power. Many countries—the ASEAN countries included—have tried to seek ways to resolve the Cambodian problem through political means. Progress has gradually been made in spite of obstruction created by the Khmer Rouge. While attending talks in Bangkok, Jakarta, Paris, Tokyo, and other cities, Hun Sen, prime minister of the State of Cambodia, was accorded a warm and honorable welcome by heads of state or governments of those countries. The governments and national assemblies of many countries have sent delegations to observe the situation in Phnom Penh and to verify the legitimacy and suitability of the government in Phnom Penh.

The declaration by U.S. Secretary of State James Baker to hold direct negotiation with Vietnam and to withdraw U.S. recognition of the UN seat of the tripartite Cambodian resistance side constitutes a new but not belated change that conforms to the world's trend in opposing the return to power in Cambodia by the genocidal clique through any form or method. This trend adopted by the U.S. Government contributes to making the settlement of the Cambodian problem more just and to instilling better understanding between the Indochinese people and the American people in resolving the Cambodian problem.

Asked to comment on the joint declaration issued by the ASEAN foreign ministers' conference held in Jakarta on 24 and 25 July, which reaffirmed the ASEAN's old position in continuing to give support to the tripartite Cambodian resistance side under the leadership of Sihanouk and to recognize its UN seat—a position which contradicts with the new U.S. policy on Cambodia and Vietnam, Souban Salitthilat said:

The ASEAN declaration in Jakarta is not surprising because the ASEAN countries have for years given support to the so-called CGDK at the United Nations. They have tried vigorously to save the UN seat for this government. When the United States, which is their important ally, has changed its position contradictory to theirs, they must immediately react to this change. That is why I said I am not surprised at all. Even among the ASEAN countries, they do not seem to adopt a unified position on this issue. In a particular ASEAN country, the prime minister and the foreign minister have adopted different approaches toward the Cambodian problem. The important thing is that all the ASEAN countries wish to resolve the Cambodian problem through peaceful means and to once and for all stop the killing in that country. That is why Indonesia, in the capacity of the cochairman of the Paris international conference, has not relented its efforts in trying to achieve that goal. We hope that the positive shift of the U.S. position will convince other countries to correctly understand the truth of the settlement of the Cambodian problem on the basis of respect of the self-determination of the Cambodian people to build Cambodia into a country with independence, peace, neutrality, and nonalignment.

Philippines

Release of U.S., Japanese Hostages Seen 1 Aug

HK3007050190 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 30 Jul 90

[Text] The two foreign hostages of the New People's Army in Negros are expected to be set free on Wednesday. Retired Bacolod Bishop Antonio Fortich said that he has received a letter from the rebel abductors of U.S. Peace Corps volunteer Timothy Swanson and Japanese aid worker Fumio Mizuno.

According to Fortich, Mizuno will be released in the morning in Murcia, while Swanson will be released in the afternoon in Barangay Patag.

Fortich said the rebels demanded that the military halt operations for three days in the towns of Bago, Murcia, Salvador Benedicto, and Talisay. The cease-fire will take effect tomorrow.

Ramos Sees MNLF Security Role in Mindanao

HK3007025190 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 30 Jul 90 p 8

[By staff member Noli Cabantug]

[Text] Defense Secretary Fidel V. Ramos said yesterday the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), the armed secessionist group led by exiled Nur Misuari, could become the regional security force of Muslim Mindanao, once the autonomous government is set in place.

"With the issue of autonomy settled by democratic means, the regional government is in a position to effect final settlement of the MNLF question, including its role as a regional security force under the Armed Forces of the Philippines with the framework of the Constitution," Ramos said. In a speech before Muslim officials and sultans in Cotabato City last Saturday, Ramos called on all "Muslim brothers" to strongly support the autonomous government.

"It is the momentum to start the autonomy right and prove the proposition that the Filipino Muslims can run (their) own affairs, as well as, if not better, than the central government," Ramos said. Muslim Mindanao Autonomous Region covers the provinces of Maguindanao, Tawi-Tawi, sulu and Lanao del Sur.

Ramos said these provinces are rich in natural resources which could attract foreign capital, provided the peace and order situation is stable.

"If the regional government can accomplish a dramatic improvement in peace and order and a relatively graft-free administration, the region can attract financial investments from all sources," he said. Ramos said that Muslim Mindanao can be a strong positive link to the Islamic world, as well as the country's gateway to south-East Asian countries like Indonesia, Brunei and Malaysia. Ramos said the autonomous government in Mindanao could be a catalyst for closer cultural and trade ties between the Philippines and these three neighboring states.

Establishment of the autonomous region "can prove to our (MNLF) brothers in the hills that we have set up an effective machinery to address the problems and eliminate the causes they are fighting for, and for them to cooperate and help in pushing development projects in the region," Ramos said.

More on Clashes Between NPA, Government Troops

Reinforcements Sent to Ifugao

HK2807072090 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 28 Jul 90 pp 1, 21

[By Juan Dait, Jr.]

[Text] Lagawe, Ifugao—Two Army and PC [Philippine Constabulary] companies from the Northern Luzon Command (NOLCOM) under Brig. Gen. [Brigadier General] Gumersindo Yap were airlifted to Hunduan to reinforce government troops fighting New People's Army (NPA) guerillas in barangay Nungulunan since Tuesday.

Maj. [Major] Pablo Damag Jr., executive officer of the 48th Infantry Batallion who is in charge of anti-insurgency operations in Banawe, Hunduan area, said that the embattled troops were led by Lt. [Lieutenant] Ambrosio Dulnuan of the Philippine Army and Lt. Romeo Paclibar of the 130th PC Company. Damag reported to the PC headquarters here the following casualties:

Killed in action: Hungduan Vice Mayor Julian Juminding [name as published], C2C [Constable Second Class] Alfonso Pagulayan and C2C Mario Tacla. Wounded in action: C2Cs Domingo Aguigan, Dionasan Roldan, Emmanuel Anas and Marshall Baricawa. Missing in action: Lt. Paclibar and C2Cs Romeo Sipbaluca and Ben Panlunga.

Capt. [Captain] Teofilo Corpuz, PC assistant provincial commander, reported that the NPAs suffered 15 casualties in the initial July 24 encounter. He said that three wounded government troopers were airlifted to V. Luna Hospital in Quezon City.

Government 'Sabotaging' Relief

HK3007100290 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 29 Jul 90 p 6

[Text] The shadowy Young Officers' Union (YOU) has accused the government of sabotaging its effort to help victims of the July 16 earthquake.

It cited the shooting last week of Army Lt. Gener [Lieutenant General] del Rosario who, it claimed, was helping in the search and rescue of entrapped victims at the Hyatt hotel in Baguio City. In a statement, the group said del Rosario, after having pulled out his wife from the ruins, volunteered to stay to assist in the rescue of other victims when he was fired upon by military agents out to arrest him. Del Rosario was a former Army ranger who escaped three months ago from Fort Bonifacio where he was detained for his alleged involvement in a coup attempt.

A team was sent to arrest him but the officer fought back triggering a brief firefight. Del Rosario was wounded but managed to escape with the help of some people in the area. The YOU statement, dated July 23 and signed by a certain Capt. [Captain] Gerardo Dulag of the Army, the alleged spokesman and commander of the group's Armando Castro brigade in the Cordillera region, was delivered to media organizations yesterday.

"Instead of allowing us to help in the rescue operations, the Aquino government took advantage of the situation to try to effect an arrest on one of the YOU member," the statement said. The YOU, which claimed to have the biggest and powerful core group in the Benguet province, said they would continue to help, in their own way. The shooting of del Rosario came a day after coup leader ex-Army Lt. Col. [Lieutenant Colonel] Gregorio Honasan asked for a ceasefire in the quake areas Luzon to help in the rescue and relief operations.

Defense Secretary Fidel V. Ramos responded to the offer but set a condition that the rebel soldiers submit themselves first under military control. The statement said YOU members from Tarlac, La Union, Benguet, Ilocos Sur, Abra, Nueva Ecija and Pangasinan were continuously being mobilized to aid victims of the killer earthquake.

Aquino Firm on Truce Stance

HK3007101090 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 30 Jul 90

[Report from Malacanang by Dick Sinchongco—live]

[Excerpt] President Aquino reiterated her stand on rejecting a proposal for a cease-fire between government forces and communist rebels. In her statement, she again emphasized that by all indications, the current basis for implementation of a cease-fire were inappropriate.

She further added that all proposals for a cease-fire must be verified, including the authenticity and sincerity of those offering such a proposal. The president said Secretary Ramos would help her evaluate the developments related to the proposal. [passage omitted]

1 Trooper, 2 Rebels Killed

HK3007102090 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 29 Jul 90 p 8

[By Ped Velasco]

[Text] Tagum, Davao del Norte—A Constabulary trooper and two rebels were killed while several other persons were wounded in a running gunbattle between Constabulary soldiers and NPA [New People's Army] rebels inside Mt. Diwata gold rush site in Moncayo town in this province Friday afternoon.

Lt. Col. [Lieutenant Colonel] Ricardo de Leon, Davao del Norte PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] commander, identified the slain trooper as C2C [Constable Second Class] Flaminiano Ramos of the Yellow Mountain PC-INP detachment camp. The bodies of the slain rebels were carried by their companions when they withdrew. The wounded civilian was identified only as "Lulong". De Leon said the firefight ensued several minutes after three NPA guerrilas shot pointblank C2C Ramos while serving a summons at Buenas district. The running gunbattle lasted for about 30 minutes, the PC said.

19 Killed in Mindoro, Quezon

HK3007100090 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 29 Jul 90 p 8

[By Owen V. Masaganda]

[Text] Camp Vicente Lim, Laguna—A Constabulary captain and two troopers were killed while the New People's Army (NPA) lost 16 of their men in an encounter in Mindoro Occidental and Quezon, according to reports reaching the PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] regional commander here yesterday.

Col. [Colonel] Raymundo Lugan, chief deputy commander of the Task Force Mina de Oro, reported to Brig. Gen. [Brigadier General] Evaristo G. Carino, Recom [regional command] 4 PC-INP chief, that in barangay Morta, San Jose, Mindoro Occidental, the 15-man team of Capt. [Captain] Antonio Aliarte encountered some 40 heavily armed NPA rebels. Capt. Aliarte was killed together with C1C [Constable First Class] Wilberto Garcia after 30 minutes of firefight. Fourteen rebels were killed in that encounter, 12 of whose bodies were carried by their companions in their escape, according to barangay residents.

Meanwhile, in Sariaya, Quezon, a six-man patrol encountered the men of Leopoldo Mabilangan, alias Ka [Comrade] Hector of the Mt. Banahaw Command of the NPA, at barangay Concepcion, Sariaya, Quezon. Lt. Col. [Lieutenant Colonel] Rex Piad, Quezon PC-INP commander, told Gen. [General] Carino that the six-man patrol composed of PC troopers and militiamen were on hot pursuit of armed rebels when the encounter ensued. Two rebels were killed in the clash while C1Cs Roberto Balanes and Reynaldo Antos were wounded and rushed to a hospital.

According to Piad, the group of the slain rebels were the same group that killed last Sunday SSgt. [Staff Sergeant] Aniano Cueto Jr. Cueto was shot dead near the police station of Sariaya. Col. Piad ordered his assistant, Maj.

[Major] Charlie Alejandrino, to investigate why the Sariaya policemen did not respond after the shooting of Cueto.

Thailand

Official on UNHCR Cambodian Repatriation Plan

BK2807033690 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 28 Jul 90 p 2

[Excerpt] The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) is planning a transit centre in Thailand and a relief centre in Cambodia to aid the repatriation of displaced Cambodians.

National Security Council (NSC) secretary-general Suwit Sutthanukun yesterday said he had discussed the repatriation plans with the UNHCR two weeks ago and was optimistic about their success. "It is now only a question of when," he said.

Mr Suwit said all displaced Laotians, Vietnamese and Cambodians who did not qualify to be resettled in third countries would eventually be returned to their home countries.

On the setting up of a neutral camp at Khao I-Dang to house Cambodians, Mr Suwit said the NSC had submitted a proposal to the government and was awaiting its decision. He said the neutral camp proposal would depend on the availability of funding, which has decreased. "But we have made preparations and if there are other appropriate measures, a neutral camp may not be necessary," he said, adding that the project had been scrapped.

He said the new US policy on Cambodia did not go against ASEAN's position. "Analysis shows the US had to withdraw support for the tri-partite coalition's hold on Cambodia's seat at the UN to prevent a return to power by the Khmer Rouge."

Mr Suwit added that the US decision to open a dialogue with Hanoi and Phnom Penh was aimed at helping to set up a Cambodian Supreme National Council (SNC). "The US policy shift put pressure on Phnom Penh and the resistance to compromise," said the director-general, adding the setting up of an SNC would lead to general elections in Cambodia.

Mr Suwit said there were three main issues in the conflict—the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops, a comprise among all factions on setting up the SNC and ensuring that Cambodia does not threaten Thailand's stability.

He said the first issue had been resolved when Vietnam "withdrew most of its troops."

The NSC chief predicted that displaced Cambodians would be eager to go home after peace returns. "Those who return first would be first to get a place to live," he said. [passage omitted]

South Korean Prime Minister Arrives in Bangkok

BK3007014390 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 20 Jul 90 p 3

[Text] South Korean Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun arrived here yesterday for a two-day unofficial visit.

Kang is to attend a dinner hosted in his honour by Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan this evening.

No agenda was set for discussions between the two leaders, but they were expected to exchange views on trade and economic cooperation.

South Korea and Thailand are both members of the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), which was established to promote economic cooperation among 12 countries in the Asia and Pacific rim. Seoul is to host the 1991 APEC meeting, and Bangkok the following one in 1992.

Kang, 68, is the second South Korean leader to visit Thailand in 10 years. former South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan visited Bangkok in 1981.

Opposition 'May File' No-Confidence Motion

BK2707012790 Bangkok THE NATION in English 27 Jul 90 p 2

[Text] The opposition may file another no-confidence motion against the government after the passage of the budget bill later this year, senior Solidarity members said yesterday.

Buntheng Thongsawat, chairman of the opposition Solidarity Party, said the Opposition may propose that another censure debate be scheduled during an extraordinary House session when the House is expected to pass the budget bill in its second and third readings. If the government turns down the proposal, the Opposition will seek a second extraordinary House session right after the passage of the bill, he said.

Yesterday was the last meeting during the current parliamentary session.

Piyanat Watcharaphon, a deputy Solidarity leader, said the Opposition may seek support from senators for a motion to hold an extraordinary Parliament session. Such a motion requires support from at least 203 MPs [members of parliament], or one-third of the legislators in the two Houses. "We have talked with many senators who agreed that an extraordinary session should be called to consider a backlog of many bills," Piyanat said.

The Sisaket MP said the Opposition just received a report that some Cabinet ministers were worth more than Bt [Baht] 1 billion which they had earned through ill-gotten means. "We will divulge such information in the no-confidence debate," he said.

Buntheng said it was a pity that House Speaker Pancha Kesonthong failed to ban PM's [Prime Minister's] Office

Minister Chaloem Yubamrung from upcoming House meetings unless the minister retracted his tax evasion accusation against an opposition leader. Most opposition MPs staged a walkout last Friday during the no-confidence debate in protest of what they viewed as Pancha's failure to control Chaloem. "If the speaker acted decisively, the matter would be over. We boycotted the meeting because we wanted assurance that such a misconduct (by Chaloem) would not be allowed in the future," he said.

Vietnam

ASEAN Joint Statement on Cambodia Welcomed

BK2807081490 Hanoi VNA in English 0715 GMT 28 Jul 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 28—The national daily NHAN DAN in a commentary today says that the joint statement of ASEAN foreign ministers on the Cambodian problem issued in Jakarta on July 23 shows some welcome changes in ASEAN's outlook on the Cambodia issue, an outlook which is moving closer to reality.

The paper describes as "practical and reasonable" ASEAN's statement to the effect that it "rejected the pursuit of military gains at the expense of the interests of the Cambodian people," that is "firmly of the view that there should not be a return to the situation of 1975-1978.... And there is a pressing need for a ceasefire as a crucial element of a comprehensive political settlement."

The paper, however, notes that it is regrettable that the ASEAN joint statement contains some negative points.

For instance, NHAN DAN says, the ASEAN foreign ministers continue to recognize the representative of the so-called 'Democratic Coalition Government of Kampuchea' at the United Nations and other international tribunes pending the formation of a supreme national council (SNC). Such an attitude, NHAN DAN points, cannot be regarded as an opportune one, instead it is an encouragement to the Khmer Rouge and designed to prolong the unjust act of the United Nations towards the Cambodian people for the past more than ten years. This attitude of ASEAN falls out of line with the great concern of the world public over the possible return to power of the Khmer Rouge. The attitude is even more blamable since it was adopted after the U.S. Government has changed its Cambodia policy by dropping its recognition of the 'Democratic Coalition Government of Kampuchea' at the U.N and many other Western countries have also decided or are willing to take a similar course of action. In fact, many countries have announced their intention to establish direct contact with the Phnom Penh government.

The paper continues:

"The cessation of international recognization of the 'Decmocratic Coalition Government of Kampuchea' at the U.N. would not 'set back', instead would accelerate, the search for a comprehensive political solution to the Cambodia issue. In fact, ASEAN's attitude towards Cambodia's seat at the U.N. as stated in the joint statement will only 'set back' the formation of the SNC in Cambodia, for the Khmer Rouge would seize upon this opportunity to prevent the formation of the SNC with the aim of clinging to the seat they have occupied illegally. People may ask: Have the ASEAN coutries created a paradox for themselves by wishing a non-return of the Khmer Rouge while not willing to discard them, by wanting to rapidly set up the SNC in Cambodia while encouraging the Khmer Rouge to oppose this plan? The ASEAN foreign ministers expressed their compassion for the sufferings of the Cambodian people and deplored the destruction of Cambodia. A number of ASEAN countries have made notable contributions to the search for a solution to the Cambodia issue.

"We hope that the ASEAN countries will adopt a more realistic and reasonable approach to the question and increase their constructive role in the Cambodia issue as well as in other regional questions," the paper concludes.

War Invalids, Fallen Combatants Day Observed

Units, Individuals Decorated

BK2707115190 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 26 Jul 90

[Text] On the occasion of War Invalids Day this year, the Council of State has conferred the Independence Order, first class, on the family of Mr. Tran Moi and Mrs. Nguyen Thi Moi—parents of five fallen combatants—in Huy Tam village of Duy Xuyen District, Quang Nam-Danang Province, and 11 Independence Orders, second class, and 60 Independence Orders, third class, on 71 families whose loved ones sacrificed their lives for the country's independence and freedom.

The Council of State has also conferred a Labor Order, second class, and 12 Labor Orders, third class, on an individual and 12 units in recognition of their outstanding achievements in activities related to labor, war invalids, and social welfare, especially achievements in the 1989 emulation movement to care for seriously crippled soldiers and families of fallen combatants.

Mrs. Hoang Thi Thoa, foster mother of five children of fallen combatants, in Ha Lam ward of Hon Gai city, Quang Ninh Province, was awarded the Labor Order, third class.

On this occasion, the Council of State presented 26 units and six individuals with certificates of commendation for their achievements in executing policies on war invalids and social welfare in 1989, thereby contributing to the cause of socialist construction and national defense.

Meanwhile, the minister of labor, war invalids, and social welfare presented 250 certificates of commendation to various collectives and individuals associated with the 1989 all-people movement to care for war invalids and families of fallen combatants.

National Tribute Paid

BK2707161690 Hanoi VNA in English 1522 GMT 27 Jul 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 27—A party and state delegation today paid a floral tribute at the monument to the fallen combatants here on the occasion of the War Invalids and Fallen Combatants' Day (July 27).

It included representatives of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, the National Assembly, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, the Fatherland Front Central Committee, and other public offices and mass organizations.

The same day, many other delegations representing various strata of the people visited sick soldiers who are treated at the Army Hospital No. 108.

Papua New Guinea

BRA Leaders Absent as Peace-Talk Teams Board

BK2807131390 Hong Kong AFP in English 1117 GMT 28 Jul 90

[Excerpt] Port Moresby, July 28 (AFP)—Papua New Guinea's Government and Bougainville officials Saturday boarded separate New Zealand warships to head for the secret location of Sunday's peace talks, acting Prime Minister Ted Diro said here. Mr. Diro said the Bougainville party picked up at Kieta by New Zealand's HMNZS Waikato did not include Bougainville Revolutionary Army (BRA) leaders Francis Ona and Sam Kauona.

The government team headed by Foreign Minister Sir Michael Somare and Justice Minister Bernard Narakobi had left Rabual aboard the HMNZS Wellington, he said.

The two parties are due to meet on the HMNZS Endeavour anchored off Bougainville island, where secessionists waged a 16-month war which left more than 80 dead before a March ceasefire.

"I am happy. Everything is going according to plan," Mr. Diro said in a telephone interview. Mr. Narakobi said as he was boarding a plane for Rabaul that the government Friday received a letter dated July 9 with a list of attending Bougainville officials and the BRA leaders' names were missing.

The minister was still optimistic that the talks would be worthwhile. "Whoever goes there (for the BRA) will have the authority to speak."

The Bougainville officials would be picked up each day by the Waikato and taken to the talkfest, he said. The Bougainville team will apparently keep the BRA commanders informed of the talks' progress.

"We understand their fears and whatever reasons they may have for not wanting to attend," Mr. Narakobi said.

During the conflict Port Moresby slapped a 200,000 kina (200,000 U.S. dollar) "dead or alive" price tag on Mr. Ona, a former surveyor who worked for the Australian-run Bougainville Copper Mine. The war originated in a demand by landowners for compensation from the copper project, which was a valuable source of foreign exchange and government revenue until mothballed in May last year.

"The main thrust really (of the meeting) is to hear them out first," Mr. Narakobi said. "Second (is) to reassure them we are not colonialists out to exploit them or destroy them.

"The boundaries that we have now where drawn for us. We really have no choice but to do the best we can with them and to build a nation out of them."

When asked how long he expected the talks to last, the justice minister said: "We have scheduled 14 days, but if nothing happens we will be back tomorrow." [passage omitted]

To Discuss Talks Format

BK2907013290 Hong Kong AFP in English 0119 GMT 29 Jul 90

[Text] Port Moresby, July 29 (AFP)—Officials from the Papua New Guinea Government and representatives from secession-seeking Bougainville had boarded a New Zealand warship for peace talks early Sunday, ship officers said.

Lieutenant Commander Rex Edwards on the NZHMS Endeavour said by telephone that the two delegations were aboard the ship at a secret location off Bougainville, where secessionists waged a 16-month war costing more than 80 lives until a March cease-fire.

The parties were due to attend a church service conducted by a New Zealand minister before starting the peace talks, he said, adding that they were expected "to discuss the format of the remainder of the talks." "We expect that to be all they discuss (Sunday)," he said.

The government team, headed by Foreign Minister Sir Michael Somare, spent Saturday night aboard the HMNZS Wellington steaming towards the talk site after boarding at Rabaul to the north.

The Bougainville delegation was picked up by HMNZS Waikato from the copper-rich island early Sunday. Both parties were taken to the endeavour by helicopter, a naval spokesman said.

Reports from the Waikato said the vessel had called Saturday at the Bougainville port city of Kieta, where it was warmly welcomed by villagers including nuns who carried placards reading "We want peace." A group of New Zealand sailors including the captain went ashore for a traditional local "sing-sing," and some 50 Bougainvillians inspected the Waikato.

Port Moresby has said its rejection of the island's secessionist demands is "non-negotiable."

The Bougainville Revolutionary Army (BRA) has said it wants a referendum on the independence it declared in May, which led Port Moresby to impose a communications blackout and transport blockade.

The conflict—the South Pacific's bloodiest since World War II—originated in a demand by landowners for compensation from the copper project, a valuable source of foreign exchange and government revenue until mothballed in May last year.

Proposed peace talks in the Solomon Islands capital Honiara were twice postponed when BRA commanders refused to attend because they said they feared for their lives.

No time limit has been set on the talks, which are to be monitored by two international observers.

Opposing Sides Deliver Speeches

BK2907113990 Hong Kong AFP in English 1002 GMT 29 Jul 90

[By Michael Collins]

[Excerpts] Port Moresby, July 29 (AFP)—The opposing sides of Papua New Guinea's Bougainville crisis began historic peace talks Sunday aboard a New Zealand warship. Lieutenant Commander Rex Edwards of the HMNZS Endeavour said by telephone that the Papua New Guinea Government met the Bougainville Revolutionary Army (BRA) aboard the ship anchored in a secret location off the copper-rich island. Observers said the mood appeared conciliatory although the BRA appeared tentative.

The government team headed by Foreign Minister Sir Michael Somare even arranged the evacuation of a sick Bougainville woman to Rabaul, courtesy of a New Zealand warship and a defence force helicopter.

After arriving at the endeavour by helicopter from separate warships earlier in the day, the officials from Port Moresby and Bougainville attended a 50-minute church service at 11.30 A.M. local time (0130 GMT). After lunch the two sides met at 2 P.M. (0400 GMT) to discuss the agenda for peace talks aimed at resolving a 16-month secessionist war, which claimed more than 80 lives before a march cease-fire.

Sir Michael Read a prepared speech that admitted mistakes by both sides.

Jospeh Kabui, the elected leader of a province that includes Bougainville, then read a list of grievances.

Information on the details of the speeches was scant because media coverage was restricted to two foreign journalists, and local journalists were banned at the BRA's request.

The meeting broke up at 4 P.M. (0600 GMT) and both sides agreed to reconvene Monday at 10 A.M. (2400 GMT Sunday).

The government team was then taken back to HMNZS Wellington, its home for the duration of the talks. The Bougainville team was ferried by HMNZS Waikato to the port city of Kieta, where it had been picked up early Sunday.

BRA leader Francis Ona was absent from the group. [passage omitted]

Sir Michael said in his opening speech that "We cannot waste this opportunity for it may well be the last chance."

"Let us find a solution to this nightmare," he said. "We have long been familiar with the problems of the North Solomons Province (which includes Bougainville). "We know that many of these problems have not been addressed over the years," he added.

Mr. Kabui said his side believed the best solution could only be reached "with the help of an impartial and attentive world, particularly where serious human rights violations including sanctions are current."

He said international observers should inform their "country and responsible world bodies to initiate and support appropriate action particularly from a humanitarian point of view." It was not immediately known if Mr. Kabui had listed his allegations of human rights violations.

Bougainville Delegate Comments

BK3007073990 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 30 Jul 90

[Text] The leader of the Bougainville delegation to the peace talks with the Papua New Guinea Government says there is no going back on Bougainville's unilateral declaration of independence. Mr. Joseph Kabui, the premier of the North Solomons Province, who has taken up the Justice Ministry in the self-proclaimed Bougainville government, made the comment before talks got under way on board the New Zealand navy warship the Endeavour.

He told Radio Australia's Sean Dorney, who is also on board the Endeavour, that the important thing is that the two sides have met and the talks have begun. Mr. Kabui said independence has taken place and there would be no going back on the unilateral declaration of autonomy. The rebels have also appealed for essential services to be restored to their island which were cut off by the Papua New Guinea Government.